"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES in London states that much interest is taken in the British capital in the newly inaugurated national life of Japan, which has formally taken its place among civilized lands. It is believed that foreign capital will still find a good field in aiding in the national development. The Transvaal crisis has grown less acute and some members of the British Parliament indulge in humor over the situation. The Boers are engaged in making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg. The fighting strength of the Transvaal, including that of the Orange Free State, is estimated at about 37,000 men. The Outlanders are estimated at 80,000 men. Advices from Pretoria state that the Volksraad will adopt a seven-year franchise with retroactive force. THE TIMES's correspondent quotes an appreciative article in The Westminster Gazette on the appearance of officers of the Seventh Regiment at Windsor and their reception by the Queen. The American delegates to the International Peace Conference at The Hague have won a point in practically securing revision of arbitral awards. A clause prohibiting the use of asphyxiating bombs, explosives as thrown from balloons, and explosive bullets in war has been rejected by the First Committee. Vienna advices state that United States representatives in Austria will go to Trieste to greet Admiral Dewey. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Leiter, will start on a tour of Central India in the Autumn.—Pages 1, 5, and 7.

Page 1.

George Slocum nearly strangled at Atlantic City yesterday by partially swallowing his false teeth.

Page 4.

Special correspondents of American newspapers stationed in the Philippines with the army of the United States have issued a statement denouncing the censorship of news dispatches.

In a statement issued from Army Headquarters yesterday official letters are quoted to the effect that Gen. Miles requested a number of troops for Philippine service larger than recommended by Gen. Merritt, but that the latter asked for more regulars.

Page 2.

The London Daily Mail discloses what it calls the secret of the construction of the cup challenger Shamrock. The London Times says the yacht has shown marvelous sailing powers in very light airs.

Page 5.

Maxine, Hard Knot, and Oread, favorites with the talent, won yesterday at the Brighton Beach races.

In the races of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday Colonia outsailed Amorita, and Quiseeta and Syce beat Kestrel.

Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have complained of recent changes in runs, pay, and other matters, but no strike is anticipated.

The first day's card of the Grand Circuit at Detroit was postponed until to-day on account of the heavy rain, which began as the horses were scoring for the 2:00 pace.

Walter S. Swayne, a New Haven chemist, has made an affidavit that he sold poison to one "H. Cornish," but the District Attorney puts little faith in it as a clue to the Molineux case mystery.

Page 7.

Charles H. Hass started to take his wife's bicycle back to where she bought it yesterday, and 300 persons in Long Island City aided her in regaining it. He objected to his wife riding.

W. C. Ford, whose removal from office is the main charge against Secretary Gage made by George McAneny, yesterday said that his resignation was demanded by Mr. Gage one year after he came into office, to make room for another man. That O. P. Austin had been appointed five times before the office was made exempt from civil service rules.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball nine won the final game of the present series from the Chicagos yesterday, at Washington Park.

The Directors of the Germania Bank of St. Paul yesterday requested that the institution be closed, and the State Examiner is in charge.

Engelhart Bieber, a discharged soldier, attempted to kill Charles L. Rockel, a New Orleans bank runner, but the bullet was stopped by Rockel's suspenders. Bieber said that he had given Rockel his deposit book for $805, and the latter had drawn the money.

Page 9.

Simon Buttner, who gained notoriety as proprietor of the Broadway Garden, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Page 12.

The vacation schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx opened yesterday with an attendance of 6,000 pupils.

Timothy J. Hogan, a notorious criminal, who escaped from an Ohio penitentiary, was captured in Second Avenue last night.

The Manhattan Club took possession of its new quarters in the old house of the University Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

The regulations recently adopted by the State Civil Service Commission were received by the local commission, which made them public.

But for the fact that Henry A. Meyer insisted that a Manhattan Beach express train should slow up, lives probably would have been lost in a collision at Vanderveer Park yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Pages 9 and 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 10.

AMERICAN TEAM AT WORK.

Yale and Harvard Athletes Practice—Making Selections for the Great Contests.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the athletic teams representing Yale and Harvard Universities were at practice this morning at the Queen's Club. J. T. Harrington (Harvard) and Morse (Yale) tried the long jump, F. Z. Fox (Harvard) went over the hurdles, and C. K. Palmer, (Yale,) H. W. Foote, (Harvard,) and H. P. Clarke (Harvard) ran the three miles.

During the afternoon there were a number of contests with a view to the selection of the final team for the 100-yard dash, J. P. Quinlan, (Harvard,) C. Dupee, (Yale,) F. A. Blount, (Yale,) and J. T. Roche, (Harvard,) finished in the order named. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Quinlan and Dupee were selected to run in the dash July 22.

A quarter-mile was run by T. R. Fisher (Yale) and D. Boardman (Yale.) The first-named led for three-quarters of the way, when Boardman spurted splendidly and won by two yards. Time—0:50 4-5.

In the hurdles, 120 yards, J. W. Hallowell (Harvard) beat W. M. Fincke (Yale) by a yard. Time—0:16. Although the question has not yet been finally decided, probably Hallowell will be Fox's partner in the running next Saturday.

CHOKED ON HIS FALSE TEETH.

George Slocum, at Atlantic City, Nearly Strangled While Asleep.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—A set of false teeth slipping down his throat while he slept almost resulted fatally for George Slocum, proprietor of a mineral water establishment on the board walk, this morning.

Slocum was asleep, when a plate with four front teeth became loosened and lodged in the aesophagus. He was awakened by feeling a strangling sensation. He succeeded in alarming others boarders.

While awaiting a surgeon's arrival Slocum alleviated his sufferings with copious draughts of oil, but was purple in the face when medical aid arrived. Forceps removed the teeth from the throat, which was badly lacerated.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN MEN MAY GO ON STRIKE

General Master Workman Parsons Makes a Distinct Threat.

MR. VREELAND STANDS FIRM

He Meets the Board of Arbitration and Refuses Concessions.

Employes Not to Quit Work Until the Effect of To-night's Mass Meeting Is Seen.

General Master Workman John N. Parsons was in conference for several hours last night with the Executive Committee of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in McMahon's Hall, in West Fifty-third Street.

After the conference Mr. Parsons practically announced that a strike of the Metropolitan Company's employes was inevitable unless President Vreeland should recede from the position he has taken. He said, however, that no action would be taken until after the mass meeting to be held to-night in Cooper Union.

"I believe," said Mr. Parsons, "that President Vreeland's action in refusing to consider the direct charges of the employes that the ten-hour law is being violated or to permit the officers of the State to investigate the same places him squarely in the position of refusing to recognize the statutory law of the State of New York.

"This will, I am confident, justify me in appealing to organized labor in both Manhattan and Brooklyn to join with their brothers in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to compel Mr. Vreeland and his company to obey the law which they are so ready to invoke when others transgress its limits.

"We will give organized labor a chance to prove what can be done, and we will demonstrate to President Vreeland and his backers at our Cooper Union meeting to-night that we are done with trifling. He has declined to meet the committee of his employes, and he has declined to permit the legalized officers of this State to investigate the grievances complained of. He has positively defied the law.

"He will doubtless be permitted to continue to defy as many laws as he wishes by the officers of the present city government, but we feel confident that the time is here when the people must ask themselves what they are going to do about it? We believe they will answer the question according to the dictates of law and justice. There cannot be one law for Mr. Vreeland and another for his employes if this is a Republic."

The scope of the mass meeting to-night has been so enlarged as to take in addresses by President Samuel Prince of the Central Federated Union, President William J. O'Brien of the Board of Walking Delegates, Edward King of the Social Reform Club, and President James P. Farrell of Typographical Union No. 6.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION ACTS.

The members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration devoted their time yesterday to the threatened trouble between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its employes, ignoring the situation in Brooklyn. Commissioners Webster of Buffalo and Gilbert of Syracuse appeared early in the forenoon at the office of Chairman Francis B. Delehanty, in the St. Paul Building. Mr. Delehanty communicated by telephone with President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, who was at his Summer residence at Brewsters, and after a brief conversation over the wire announced that a conference between Mr. Vreeland and the members of the board would be held in the afternoon.

The members of the board left Mr. Delehanty's office about noon and did not return until after 4 o'clock. An hour later they issued the following statement:

By arrangement the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in the office of H. D. Macdona, its attorney. The board was very cordially received, and had a conference of fully two hours in discussing the pending railway trouble in this city.

The board stated to Mr. Vreeland that the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor had called upon it early last week, claiming to represent a large number of dissatisfied employes in the Metropolitan system, and had presented a list of alleged grievances, signed with four names of men claiming to represent the Second, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourth Avenue divisions.

Mr. Vreeland explained in detail to the commission the system under which the time tables of the road were made up, and the rules and regulations under which the road was operated. He stated, among other things, that the wages paid on the Metropolitan system were the highest paid in any system except Boston, with which city the rates were uniform. He had in his possession, and presented to the board for inspection, a list signed in person by over 2,700 of its employes, stating that they had no cause to complain of their work, wages, or the management of the road.

Mr. Vreeland further said, in view of the fact that a large majority of the employes repudiated the action of the few discontented men represented by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, that it did not appear to him that there were any claims to be arbitrated between the railroad corporation and its employes. He further said that if at any time a majority of the employes were dissatisfied with the rules and regulations of the company, and would present their grievances to him, he would be only too happy to consider them and rectify the same if possible. He claimed that, in view of the fact that 90 per cent. of the total number of employes affected by the alleged grievances had signified their satisfaction with the rules, wages, and management, he considered there was no trouble between the Metropolitan system and its employes.

Mr. Vreeland's position makes it clear to the board that it will not be possible in the present status of affairs to have recourse to arbitration, and the board does not therefore, deem it advisable to take further action at this time.

In giving out the statement Mr. Delehanty said that all the members of the board would remain in the city, so as to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. At present there seemed to be nothing for them to do with reference either to the strike in Brooklyn or the situation in Manhattan. The board had power, Mr. Delehanty said, to summon witnesses and make an inquiry into the causes of the trouble in both boroughs, but it would not decide upon its course of action until the situation in Manhattan had developed further.

STATEMENT BY MR. PARSONS.

While the members of the board were in conference with Mr. Vreeland, General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor was at Mr. Delehanty's office anxiously awaiting news of the result of the meeting. When the members of the board returned he spent about ten minutes in private conversation with them. Upon coming out he declined to be interviewed, saying he would have no statement to make for publication until after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan employes in the evening.

While awaiting the coming of the Arbitration Commissioners from Mr. Macdona's office Mr. Parsons talked freely of the situation on the Metropolitan lines. He said that, in the event of a strike, it would affect only the cars propelled by electricity. There was no intention of ordering out the men employed on the cable lines on Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Columbus Avenue, as it was well known that the company was about to change the motive power on those lines to electricity, and it would not regard an interruption of traffic by a strike as unwelcome under such circumstances. He asserted that the organization would be able to tie up the electric lines of the company effectually, and that the company would be unable to obtain men anywhere to operate the motor cars in case of a strike. He said that 750 out of about 1,200 motormen in the employ of the company were members of the organization, and that at least 50 per cent. of those who were not members were ready to go out whenever the order was issued.

Mr. Parsons was asked if another committee of the employes would be sent to Mr. Vreeland with a view of adjusting the trouble. He replied: "Not while the men are working."

The General Master Workman said that a committee of the Brooklyn strikers had met a committee of the Metropolitan employes in the morning to discuss the possibility of a strike in this borough. In the event of a strike on the Metropolitan lines, he said, the men in Brooklyn and Manhattan would work together.

Mr. Parsons said that the arrangements had been completed for the mass meeting to be held this evening at Cooper Union to protest against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's treatment of its employes. He intimated that a decided political tinge would be imparted to the proceedings, and that the local authorities would be denounced for failure to enforce the provisions of the ten-hour law.

MR. VREELAND CONFIDENT.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday afternoon, it was said that there was practically no danger of a strike on either the cable or electric divisions of the system. It has been represented that the motormen and conductors on the sub-trolley lines on Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues were dissatisfied, and that unless the grievances which they complained of were adjusted they would strike. To this statement President Vreeland replied that he had been assured by the Division Superintendents that no such danger existed and that, from his own knowledge of the employes of his company, he was positive that no trouble would ensue.

President Vreeland spoke freely on the subject of the alleged trouble on his road. He had every confidence in the good sense of his men, he said, and he knew that good sense would show them how futile a strike would be. While a disturbance would cause a suspension of traffic for a time on the lines on which it took place, no lasting injury could accrue from it, unless by some chance all the lines in the borough were tied up. This, however, he felt to be entirely improbable, if not impossible.

"I speak from an accurate knowledge of our men," Mr. Vreeland said, "as well as a tolerably intimate knowledge of the conditions existing in the transit business in New York. As a matter of course, there are men in our employ who have been able to become dissatisfied with some detail of the service. It would be utterly impossible to find so large a body of men in the employ of any business firm or corporation without some discontented ones. As a rule, however, our men are content, and their relations with the management are cordial. This has been proved by our experiences in the past.

"During the Brooklyn strike of 1895 it was freely asserted that there would be a tie-up on our lines. I said then that we would have no trouble, and events proved that I was right. In the following year an unauthorized effort was made to cause us to reinstate discharged employes, and again many persons predicted that our men would go out. Again I declared that I knew this was not so, and again the result justified my words. I say now that there will be no strike on the Metropolitan, and I base this statement on what I know is going on. If any one knows differently and events prove him to be right, he, and not I, should be President of the road."

WHAT THE EMPLOYES SAY.

Among the employes of the Metropolitan Company there seemed to be no idea yesterday that a strike would be ordered. Of a half dozen conductors, gripmen, and motormen with whom a reporter talked, not one expressed sympathy with the men who have been urging a strike, and not one was willing to admit that he would join such a movement. An interview with a conductor on the Madison Avenue sub-trolley line is a sample of several which were had. This man pointed to three bars on his coat sleeves to prove his assertion that he had been in the employ of the road for nearly four years, and said: "The only strike talk I hear is what the men say after reading the newspapers."

"Has any one a right to call you and your companions out?" was asked.

"No. I don't belong to any organization except the benefit association, and no one in that has a desire to call a strike, nor has he the right to complain of his treatment. It's this way with the men: They'll kick, anyway. Some don't like the inspectors, others object to buying uniforms, and still others find fault with some of the little rules of the company, but it is my belief that not one would be willing to lose his job simply because he finds fault with small matters."

"Are there many members of the Knights of Labor among the company's employes?" was asked.

"Not many," was the reply; "none that I know of. At any rate, there isn't any organization of the Knights. There isn't going to be a strike if the men alone are consulted. I know that I can't easily get a job where I'll make as much money as I do here. I have a friend who is a 'tripper' who makes $2.47 a day, and that is better than most laboring men make. If he and I quit, we're out of it. We may have to wait months for work, and who will take care of us during that time? No, Siree, I ain't going to strike, no matter what comes."

One of the motormen who was seen said: "I can't say I like the hours of work very well, but there isn't any reason to strike on that ground. I guess the company will fix that up some time or other. At any rate, the men themselves don't care to make the hours the basis of a strike."

A SOLDIER'S WIFE'S EXPEDIENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—When the Nineteenth United States Infantry passed through here early this evening a woman was put off the train. She was a stowaway. Her husband, from Martinsburg, West Va., had enlisted in Company K, and at Camp Meade she dressed in one of her husband's uniforms and passed the conductor of the first division of the road. The conductor on the second division counted one too many in the car and ordered the company commander to stand his men up in line, when she was detected. She had a slouch hat drawn down over her eyes.

She was put off the train at Pittsburg after bidding her husband an affectionate adieu, and was weeping when the train pulled out. She left for her home in Martinsburg in her soldier togs. She refused to give her name, and the commanding officer would not tell her husband's name.

KIPLING DISCARDS HIS SLING.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Neither the name nor the breed of the dog that bit Kipling is known. Much surprise is expressed that the man who has written so much of the inner life of the animal kingdom should come out second best in an altercation with one of that kingdom.

Mr. Kipling has discarded his sling, but still wears a bandage on his hand.

BLACK SNAKE CHASES A GIRL.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, July 17.—While Daisy Hoffman, daughter of George Hoffman, residing near Willow Glen, Becks County, Penn., was picking blackberries to-day on the farm of Dr. D. H. Plank, she was startled to see a few feet away an immense black snake, coiling itself as if about to spring. The forked tongue of the snake, its glaring eyes, and immense size terrified the girl, and she dropped her berry basket and ran.

The snake started in pursuit, and after Daisy had run along a path a short distance, she was horrified to see two more large snakes directly in front of her. This was too much for Daisy, and, with a scream she fell to the ground, rolling into an excavation. Her shrieks brought her sister, who was near-by, and Dr. Plank to the rescue, and upon their appearing the snakes took to the bushes.

Daisy was found suffering intensely from fright and a sprained ankle.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

BROOKLYN STRIKE LOSING SUPPORT

Many Desert from the Ranks of the Dissatisfied Men.

CHARGES AGAINST LEADERS

They Are Accused of Starting the Movement Too Early.

NO SERIOUS DISORDER

Threatened Attack on Mr. Rossiter Last Evening—Possibility of Calling Out Troops.

The strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has not ended, but the strikers lost much ground yesterday. Their ranks were depleted in the morning by the return to work of a number of men, and some of these men report that much dissatisfaction exists among their fellows, who feel that they have been tricked into a movement for which they were not prepared and before proper opportunity had been given for peaceful adjustment. Nevertheless, enough men remain out to seriously cripple the general operation of the lines of the system.

The principal lines moved their share of the travel between Brooklyn and New York and from the suburbs yesterday with little delay or inconvenience to the public, but they appear to have done it by concentrating all their resources on the daylight hours and on the chief thoroughfares. The minor lines were neglected, some of them abandoned. Many more cars were run yesterday than the day before, but only two or three lines re-established their usual schedules. The others were more or less crippled. Last night all traffic was again stopped.

The temper of many of the strikers is becoming more bitter, and there is yet an ugly feeling among the people in the tenement and manufacturing districts who sympathize with them. President Rossiter made a personal appeal to a number of the men gathered at Flatbush and Vernon Avenues late last evening, but was insulted and defied and barely escaped being mobbed.

Representatives of the two sides continue to make public claims of gains, which they do not substantiate with figures or detailed facts, and which the known conditions do not justify.

Minor disturbances, assaults on motormen and conductors and attempts to obstruct tracks, continued in different parts of the borough yesterday, and there was some wire cutting early in the morning. The damage was easily repaired, and the police scattered all dangerous or disorderly gatherings and made all necessary arrests with ease. No fatalities or very serious injuries to person or property have yet been reported, and general commercial business has not suffered.

The police continued yesterday in charge of the cars running through disturbed and dangerous districts and occupied the power houses and depots of the system. Large reserves are held ready to meet emergencis, and there is confidence on all sides that there will be no general rioting.

At 11 o'clock last night Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, was at Police Headquarters at the same time that President Rossiter was there. It is not known whether they were in conference, but the fact that they were there simultaneously with Gen. McLeer's subsequent refusal to contradict the surmise that he had notified all the troops under his command to hold themselves in readiness is taken to be significant.

THE WAY THE CARS WERE RUN.

Inhabitants of Brooklyn Found No Trouble in Reaching Manhattan or Returning to Their Homes.

The first thought of several hundred thousand people in Brooklyn Borough yesterday morning was the strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system of trolley roads, the only means many of them have, the most convenient means many others have, for reaching their business in Manhattan. The familiar buzzing and singing and grinding of the trolleys was a comforting sound to all these, giving them promise of coming over the bridge with speed and comfort. There was anxious thought on the Manhattan side, also, for the absence here of the people who sleep in Brooklyn would very seriously hamper business in Manhattan.

The authorities of the Rapid Transit system were stirring early in the morning—long before daybreak. There is reason to believe that some active canvassing was done during the night by both sides, and that men who were doubtful about going to work were argued with by representatives of the company and the strikers. Cars were started from every depot by 6 o'clock. Some were out as early as 4:30.

On the Brooklyn Heights lines of the rapid transit system there was comparatively smooth sailing. These lines include the Court Street, Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Flushing and Graham Avenues, Myrtle Avenue, Third Avenue, Greene and Gates, Broadway and Jamaica, Reid Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue. On these the available force was concentrated, apparently little attention being given to the long and dangerous Cross-Town line and the minor ramifications. Over these main lines of this part of the big system cars were run regularly and fast, and they carried swarms of rejoicing people.

On the Nassau system there was more trouble. This includes the Fifth Avenue Line to Coney Island, Seventh Avenue to Greenwood, Marcy Avenue to Manhattan Beach and the ferries, Park Avenue to Carnarsie, Butler and Douglass Streets, and Bergen Street. Some showing of cars was made on all of these, but on some of them it was a poor one. The Bergen Street and Seventh Avenue service was merely nominal after the first few cars had been sent out to carry the rush-hour traffic.

FEW HAD TO WALK THE BRIDGE.

Very few people from any part of Brooklyn had to walk over the bridge. This was a disappointment to the business men in the streets near the bridge, who had anticipated a large trade from the pedestrians. They united in saying that the number of persons who crossed the bridge on foot was not greater than usual, morning or evening. There was a very considerable increase, however, in the number of bicycle riders. These crossed the bridge in swarms, and seemed to enjoy the opportunity of going to business that way.

The ferries reported their business about as usual, except for the unusually great number of wheel taken aboard the boats. It is evident that the streets cars carried little less than their usual freight; but it is equally evident that the Brooklyn and Coney Island lines—the Franklin Avenue, Smith Street, and De Kalb Avenue—carried very much more than their usual share of the whole. These cars were packed as never before, and ran on a double schedule.

It was impossible to get from anybody any figures of the numbers of men and cars on the different lines or the proportion that number bore to the usual forces. All concerned, from highest to lowest, talked loosely and colored their estimates according to their sympathies.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock 114 Rapid Transit cars passed the City Hall, counting only those going one way. These were as follows: Crosstown, 10; Court Street, 14; Greenpoint, 6; Flatbush, 8; Fulton Street, 22; Putnam Avenue, 20; Greene and Gates, 16; Third Avenue, 18.

Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock—half an hour—the cars passing the City Hall from the bridge were: Third Avenue, 3; Fulton Street, 16; Putnam Avenue, 9; Court Street, 3; Greene and Gates, 3; Ralph and Myrtle, 9.

In the same time the De Kalb Avenue line, which is not affected by the strike, ran twelve cars by the same point. This indicated that at that time the Fulton Street, Ralph and Myrtle, and Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street lines were running practically on a full schedule, while the others were seriously crippled.

THE LINES NOT OBSTRUCTED.

The lines were not hampered by physical obstacles. Early in the morning the repair cars were run over all the lines and gathered masses of stones, wire, and spring mattresses and other stuff that had been dumped on the tracks during the night. Some of the smaller wires had been cut, evidently by skilled hands and with proper tools, but the breaks were located so promptly and repaired so quickly that they caused no hindrance.

There was no wire cutting and little attempt at other obstruction during the day. The mounted police, patrolling constantly along the more turbulent streets, prevented all such mischief. In many of these streets the children who had taken such active part the day before seemed to have forgotten all about it and were busy playing. There remained, however, the larger boys, who, for pure joy of insulting somebody with impunity, shouted "Scab!" and obscene epithets or expressions at all passing motormen and conductors.

Drivers of carts, too, seemed to take keen pleasure in getting in and staying in the way of the cars as much as possible, and frequently as they drove away turned their heads to say over their shoulders, "Aw, ye dirty scab!"

The motormen invariably looked straight ahead from under the peaks of their caps with impassive faces, as if they did not hear. Frequently as they passed each other they exchanged grins and inquiries: "Well, how d'ye like it?"

No women were taking part in the abuse of the men on the cars yesterday. "Too busy wid de wash" was the explanation given of their disappearance.

MEN ANXIOUS TO RETURN.

There is no doubt that a number of men who struck on Sunday returned to work yesterday, and that many others sent word or wrote to the Superintendents that they wanted to return, but were afraid to do so. Some who did return were very bitter against the strike leaders, and said they had hurried and harried the men into stopping work against their will.

"It was a few men," said an old conductor with a brogue. "Most of us didn't want to go out. We wanted to wait until we were better fixed and to give Mr. Rossiter time to fix his time tables. We were all mixed up, and when he got the word to quit, we quit because we didn't know what else to do. But when I find how things were I saw it wouldn't do.

"I told the Superintendent I didn't want to lose me job or to lose me head. He said, 'You won't lose your head.' I wanted time to think, an' just then I saw a man five trips behind me put on a car ahead of me, an' I jumped in an' took me place. I was out in 1895, and walked around from January to May. I'll take some chances rather than do it ag'in."

All last evening and night the two sides continued their boasts of the situation and optimistic predictions for to-day. Brooklyn as a whole believes that the strike is practically over, and this general belief is likely to have its effect on men who are weak-kneed.

So far as could be learned there were no authentic instances of men who were at work on Sunday or yesterday morning quitting. The strike leaders say there were 1,000 of these; the trolley line authorities denied it. The men on the cars said they knew of no such cases.

MANY WILLING TO WORK.

The recruiting office of the Rapid Transit system in State Street was crowded all day with men desiring work. Most of them were turned away, for deficient eyesight, physical inferiority, lack of intelligence, or other reasons. Some scores, however, received printed slips which will entitle them to further examination as to their qualifications.

The Brooklyn strike has taken all available motormen and conductors employed as extras on the trolley lines on Staten Island. These men do not belong to any union. The electric cars on Staten Island were operated yesterday by their regular crews, who were unable to find "extras" to relieve them for meal hours.

The officials of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company denied yesterday that they had given any aid to the Brooklyn company. The rumor that men had been broken in on North Jersey cars for work in Brooklyn was pronounced false.

When Secretary T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was asked last night for a statement of the situation, he said that though the company had stopped all the trolley cars for the night, the headway on the elevated road had been made more frequent to meet the situation. "To-morrow," said he, "we shall start in even a little better."

Mr. Williams was asked whether there was any truth in the report from Philadelphia that men were being enlisted there to take the places of the strikers. "No," said he; "there is not. There are plenty of men at hand here. We can't use all that want to work."

In his denial that 300 men will come from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams was apparently misinformed, as President Rossiter admitted yesterday that these men were being recruited, and added that many of them were men who were discharged from the Brooklyn lines in the strike of 1895. No large body of motormen and conductors passed through Jersey City last night from Philadelphia, bound for Brooklyn. If the men have reached the city, they came singly by different routes and trains. Early this morning it was thought possible they might come in on one of the morning trains.

MANHATTAN END OF THE BRIDGE.

An inspection of affairs at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge bore out President Rossiter's statement that the cars were running across it at good intervals. There was, in fact, just about the same sort of a scene there as used to be found before the strike was thought of. The only difference was the presence of a little larger number of policemen than usual, with the crowning dignity of a Police Captain, duly ornamented with gold braid.

Police Capt. Dean of Westchester, who came on duty there at 4 A. M., was found yesterday afternoon looking longingly forward to his relief, though in an amiable mood. "I'm hoping to get off," said he. "There's forty other Police Captains in this city, and some of them ought to have a chance. No, there hasn't been a bit of trouble here all day."

With the exception of the Nassau lines, the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company appeared to be on time at the New York end of the bridge between 5 and 7 o'clock—the rush hours. The public patronized the cars liberally. The only evidence of a strike during these hours of heavy traffic was the presence of a policeman in uniform on each car.

During the crush at 6 o'clock a woman fainted. She was taken out of the crowd by a policeman and revived quickly. She would not give her name. William Carmichael, twenty-six years old, of 23 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, fell off a Smith Street car coming to Manhattan about the same time. He hit his head on the bridge girders and received four scalp wounds. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where twenty-six stitches were put in his scalp. He was then locked up in the Oak Street Police Station.

The traffic fell off rapidly after 7 o'clock in the evening. At 10 P. M. word came over the bridge that President Rossiter and his officials, after conferring with the police, had decided not to run any cars after midnight. This left the De Kalb Avenue and Smith Street lines the only ones in operation.

STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES.

President Rossiter Says the Strike Is a Failure—Quiet Day at Strikers' Headquarters.

From the standpoint of the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the strike situation yesterday was highly satisfactory. They declared, in discussing the state of affairs with newspaper men, that the "backbone" of the strike had been "broken," and that it had only resulted in the calling out of a small proportion of their surface road employes in the first instance. At 10 A. M. President Clinton L. Rossiter had a statement prepared for the representatives of the press, in which he declared that the company considered that there was no strike at that time on the Brooklyn Heights lines and the bridge and elevated divisions of the system, the trouble being confined to the Nassau lines. The statement said in part:

The reports sent in from the various depots from 2 o'clock this morning up to the present time—11 o'clock—are almost without exception very encouraging. On every line throughout the entire system cars are being operated. On some of the Nassau lines the headway is long, but as the early runs are returning to the depots they are bringing additional regular employes, who have informed the depot masters and Superintendents that the reason they did not report earlier was entirely due to the fact that they had been prevented by bodily interference. The hourly reports sent in of cars crossing the bridge show that on every line in the system, beginning at 6 o'clock, cars were running to New York, and between 6 and 10 an excellent headway was maintained on nearly all the lines, and in some cases more cars were running than ordinarily. The riding appeared to be excellent, and an outside observer, noting the cars operated throughout the city, would scarcely credit the fact that any interruption to the regular service had occurred.

The division Superintendents and depot masters have been instructed to afford the fullest possible protection to those who desire to return to work. The prompt action of the police in the first instance, in sending over an adequate force of additional officers from New York, gave the loyal employes to understand that they would be protected in performing their usual duties, and to this action and the loyal attitude of the men who reported on time and took out their accustomed runs regularly, can be attributed the fact that the backbone of the so-called "strike" can be said absolutely to be broken.

As an instance of the methods which the strikers are pursuing, information has just reached me that one of the committee which waited upon me at my office was last night arrested for pulling down an overhead wire in the Eastern District, and has been held in $1,000 bail. This is the character of the interference which the strikers are depending upon for success.

ACCUSATION NOT VERIFIED.

The accusation which Mr. Rossiter made in this statement against an unnamed member of the committee that waited upon him on Saturday, and who, he said, had been arrested for pulling down a wire in the Eastern District, was not verified in the Police Captains' returns. There were sixteen men on the committee he referred to. The returns of the Police Captains filed in Brooklyn Police Headquarters, giving all the arrests in Brooklyn precincts in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, did not show the names of any of these sixteen men. Patrolman M. Kelly and C. O'Keefe of the Sixty-first Precinct, in the Eastern District, arrested Henry Thomas, a striking conductor, and Christopher Schud a striking motorman, shortly before midnight on Sunday on Driggs Avenue, near Lorimer Street, for trying to pull down the overhead trolley wire of the cross-town line, which runs through Driggs Avenue at that point. The men are each twenty-four years old. They were armed with a rope and hammer. One of these men may have been meant in Mr. Rossiter's statement.

At the office of the General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company late yesterday afternoon, the statement was made that out of the company's 5,000 employes, only 1,200 had left work. "Of this number," said a representative of the General Superintendent, "there are 900 who were employed on the Nassau lines, so that there were only about 300 of the men on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company who did not remain loyal to us. On the Grand Street and Ralph Avenue lines not a man has gone out, while at the Halsey Street depot, where 240 men were employed, just one motorman has quit work."

The statements of the leaders of the strike and of some of the men who are at work varied considerably. Some of the men who were spoken to asserted that they had practically been forced into the strike against their will by a limited number of hot-headed, aggressive members who were unacquainted with the true situation, and were simply determined to have their own way without taking into consideration the future welfare of their fellow-workingmen and their families.

A man on a Myrtle Avenue trolley said early in the afternoon that there had been a stampede of the strikers on that line early in the morning and a rush back to work. Those who arrived at the depot first were employed either on regular cars or "trippers," as fortune favored them, but the places of many of the strikers had already been taken, and they were left out in the cold.

FEW OBEYED ORDER TO STRIKE.

"There are 800 men on this line," continued the employe, "and of this number only eighty-three obeyed the order to strike. Hardly any of us knew that there was going to be a strike, and nearly all believed that the trouble would be settled, as Mr. Rossiter had promised to change the time tables, and he was doing so. Why did they not give him time to do so? In our depot all the agitation was done by a few men, who seemed bent on forcing all into the fight. Very few of us knew late on Saturday night that a strike was to be ordered, and even after it was ordered many knew nothing of the decision until they were told not to handle the cars. The few agitators had rushed off to the meeting of the local on Saturday night, and of course they voted in favor of the strike. That was the case on all the other lines except among the men of the Nassau lines, most of whom, I believe, wanted to strike. The trouble is that the men were not half organized, but the hot-headed fellows thought they could force all into the union and into the strike instead of going slowly."

At the headquarters of the strikers, at Grenada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue, things were rather quiet during the day. Charles W. Mackenzie of the Strike Committee said he had good reason to believe that fully two-thirds of the 6,500 trolley employes in the city were on strike. He continued:

"We are holding our own. Every man in the old Nassau system is out, and so is every union man of the Brooklyn Heights system. Last night we took the elevated railroad employes into the union. Most of the engineers, it is true, belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but the old Knights of Labor Assembly composed of that class of men, which was organized ten years ago, never lapsed. It remained as a nucleus, which has lately been joined by many of the engineers and firemen. These elevated men are in sympathy with us."

Master Workman Pines made a tour over the roads yesterday and called for a few minutes at headquarters after 3 o'clock. He said: "I have just been over the lines and find them tied up tighter than ever. About twenty-three cars started out on the Flatbush Avenue line this morning, and now there are only three. I am confident that by to-morrow the number of men on strike will be still further increased. Many of the men now running cars are extras, and inspectors and switchmen are also acting as motormen and conductors. This proves that Mr. Rossiter is only bluffing when he says that he has all the men he needs."

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor made several visits to Brooklyn in the course of the day. Late in the afternoon he said:

"There are not as many cars running in Brooklyn as usual. No line is running on schedule. All you have to do is to stand at the end of the bridge in New York and count the cars. Just time the trips and you will see that the cars are not making their regular trips. They have no destination on them, either.

"I understand that men have been introduced in Brooklyn to stir up strife. If my information is correct I want to be free from all responsibility for any violence."

SCME ELEVATED TRAINMEN OUT.

No Indication Early This Morning that Traffic Would Cease.

In regard to the train hands on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, Mr. Pines, leader of the trolley strikers, said yesterday that most of them had struck on Sunday and the company had put a lot of bootblacks and tramps in their places. These strikers met last evening at Elbert Hall, at Elbert Street and Willoughby Avenue, and telephoned down to Mr. Pines that they were making great progress and would soon succeed in getting out the remainder of the union train hands and thus cripple the road.

the turbulent Nassau districts, in South Brooklyn. The details of men in that section, particularly along Fifth and Seventh Avenues, were strengthened and no loitering was permitted at any place. Large forces of men were kept on duty in and about the car sheds near Greenwood Cemetery, on Fifth Avenue, at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and at Flatbush.

Picturesqueness was lent to the police arrangements by the employment of mounted men and bicycle policemen as couriers and scouts and for patrolling the car tracks in outlying sections. Many of these men were drawn from the Manhattan force. A force of mounted police and foot reserves, together with a number of patrol wagons, were kept in the yard adjoining the Municipal Building and at the Adams Street Station nearly all day yesterday and last night ready to be sent to any point where serious trouble might arise.

A Third Avenue car on its way to Bath Beach from the bridge was held up by a crowd of several hundred men at Eighty-sixth Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. A number of men jumped aboard the car and dragged John Cleary, the conductor, into the street. Cleary was being roughly handled when a squad of police from the Eighty-sixth Street Station came up on the run and beat the strikers off. A number of arrests were made. The prisoners were locked up in the Eighty-sixth Street Station. They were Charles Murgee of 342 Seventeenth Street, John Hartigan, 276 Fifth Avenue; William Farnham, 207 Ninth Avenue; Henry F. Doyle, 12 Garnet Street; Thomas Burns, 117 Nelson Street; John Lambert, 239 Forty-fifth Street, and George J. Bennett, 1,278 Third Avenue.

A FIERCE FIGHT IN GREENPOINT.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a riot occurred near the depot of the Greenpoint and Crosstown lines which is situated along Manhattan Avenue from Box to Clay Street, Greenpoint. William Osborne, a motorman on the Crosstown line, was horribly beaten by the mob, and but for the charge made by the police Osborne would probably have been killed. Early in the afternoon the streets in front of the depot were filled with a defiant mob numbering a thousand men and many women and boys.

The strikers had gathered to try and induce the men who had not gone out to join them. As each car came into the depot the motormen and conductors were approached, but refused to abandon their cars. The mob then became angry, and Police Captain Reardon of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, who was stationed at the depot with about thirty men, telephoned to Police Headquarters for aid. Two patrol wagons, with thirty men and two Roundsmen, were hurried to the scene from the Herbert Street Police Station. While awaiting the arrival of the extra force, Capt. Reardon and his men kept the mob from charging upon the depot.

During this excitement Osborne came along with his car and went to the terminus of the road, two blocks away from the depot. He had been one of the strikers, but returned to work yesterday. While Osborne was adjusting the fender the mob attacked him. Osborne used his switch bar to defend himself, but this was quickly taken from him, and he was knocked down. While the mob were kicking and beating him Detectives Behlen of the Greenpoint Avenue Station fought his way through the crowd and threw one of the mob to one side just as he was about to crush the helpless motorman's head with a stone.

While Behlen was holding the mob at bay, Capt. Reardon, with several men, charged on the crowd. While police and mob were at battle the reserves arrived from the Herbert Street Station, and charged with drawn clubs, dispersing them after a few minutes' battle.

The following arrests were made: George Gerity of Corona, L. I.; Frederick Howard, 424 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan; George Lyton, 44 Clay Street, Greenpoint, and John Pirgue, 24 Cheever Place, Brooklyn.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE A CROWD.

One of the most violent outbreaks of the day occurred late in the afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, near the Nassau car sheds. A great crowd of men and boys had gathered at that point to make things interesting for the motormen and conductors who engaged to take cars out of the sheds.

The crowd became so ugly and demonstrative that the force of policemen stationed at the car sheds charged them. But the onslaught of the bluecoats had no effect upon the mob. Finally a squad of mounted policemen came up on the gallop with clubs drawn and charged straight at the mass of howling men and boys.

Men who had stoutly resisted the officers on foot gave way before the horses, and a wild stampede followed. The street was cleared, and the strikers and their friends were prevented from gathering there again.

WIRES STRETCHED ACROSS TRACKS.

One of the most significant exhibits of feeling on the part of people sympathizing with the strike was detected in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, yesterday evening. It was nothing less than the stringing of strong wires across the street along which trolley cars ran, at a height to catch a motorman in the face or throat.

The wires were found by Roundsman Corbett of the mounted squad of Central Park police. A detachment of seventeen of these mounted policemen had been sent to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to see about an overturned trolley car. They found it had been due to a misplaced switch or some such accident, and was not the work of rioters.

On the way back they swung into Fourth Avenue, and about Twelfth Street Roundsman Corbett and Mounted Patrolman McCarthy happened to notice a crowd of people a block away in Third Avenue, and galloped down there to see what the matter was. They found that Roundsman Gilhooley and three patrolmen in citizens' clothes were trying to disperse a crowd of strike sympathizers, and in doing so had met a stout resistance. These four policemen had each a prisoner in hand, and were struggling with an angry crowd.

Corbett and McCarthy drove their horses into the crowd, clearing a space about the policemen, and a short time afterward the fifteen other members of the mounted squad came up. They were joined shortly by Sergt. Eagan, who is in charge of the mounted police, and six more men. An extremely lively scrimmage resulted, the mounted police riding against the crowd to drive it back, and even riding their horses up on the sidewalk, and it took a good deal of effort before the rioters were dispersed. The police got away with eight prisoners.

When Roundsman Corbett came to examine the ground he found that about eight of the trolley poles' galvanized wires were stretched at just about the height to catch a motorman across the face or throat. They were as thick as an ordinary clothes cord, and might readily put out the eyes or cut the throat of the unfortunate man who should meet such deadly weapons from the platforms of motor cars. The policemen unwound the wires and threw them away into what they said was a "swampy place" near-by

Ell Duper, motorman of a Third Avenue car, was attacked on his car at Hamilton Ferry yesterday afternoon and the bones of his right arm were broken by a switch-iron. When President Rossiter was told of Duper's injury he sent $25 to the motorman.

MR. ROSSITER ALMOST MOBBED

An Angry Demonstration Takes Place When He Attempts to Address the Men.

President Rossiter was almost willing to meet the men half way yesterday afternoon. He went so far as to go out and meet the men to address them personally, and was nearly mobbed by the fire-eaters among the strikers.

Mr. Rossiter had let it be known that he would speak to the men at the Vernon Avenue stables, at Vernon Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He started out in a carriage, accompanied by Assistant General Superintendent Wheatley and Director Kiely.

In the meantime a crowd of over 500 strikers and sympathizers had gathered about the stables. Many of them were in a very ugly mood, and hooted and jeered at the motormen and conductors on passing cars, shouting at them all sorts of epithets and advising them to get off the cars and join them.

"Come off the cars and hear what Rossiter has to say to us. He'll be here directly," they shouted, and several motor men and conductors ran their cars into the stables and joined the crowd.

The carriage with President Rossiter and his party arrived a few minutes after 3 o'clock. His arrival was heralded by the crowd with

"Here comes the boss. He won't give us our rights."

"Let's hear what he has to say."

"No. He can't talk to us; let him speak to our committee."

"Shame! Let's receive him like a gentleman, since he has come."

Several of the crowd pressed round the carriage with threatening gestures, while others plied the President with various questions and urged him to sign an agreement with the union.

POLICE PROTECT MR. ROSSITER.

A squad of policemen drove back the throng that had clustered round the carriage, and helped Mr. Rossiter and his companions to leave their carriage. Mr. Rossiter, in alighting, remarked to the crowd that he had come in the interests of peace.

"Oh, you can't talk to us. Talk to our committee, and they'll tell us," shouted a burly man, from whose florid face the perspiration was pouring. There is a saloon at the corner, and the proprietor was doing a flourishing business, while the men who trooped in and out were steadily working themselves up into higher stages of excitement.

Mr. Rossiter was led up a flight of stairs on the outside of the building that runs to the left, and immediately behind him pressed scores of excited men, impeding their own progress and swearing at each other. They crowded into the loft after him, and immediately filled it to suffocation.

Mr. Rossiter got on a box, took off his hat, mopped his head and face, and then stood a few minutes waiting for the noise to calm down.

"I have come here to speak to you on the situation," began Mr. Rossiter as soon as silence was restored.

"No, we don't want to listen to you! Speak to the committee that we have appointed; they will act for us!" yelled several voices.

"I have come here to speak to you personally, my men, and I wish you would listen to me," continued Mr. Rossiter.

"Oh, say, what are you giving us! We don't want any of your jolly. Give us the truth," came from the men.

"Engles, come here," said Mr. Rossiter, addressing some one in the crowd.

A little nervous man stepped forward with the words, "Yes, sir."

"Engles," asked Mr. Rossiter, "did you ever know me to tell a lie? We have known each other for several years."

"No, sir, you never told a lie," replied Engles. "You have always told the truth."

"Hooray for Rossiter!" shouted scores of men, while others jeered and hissed and groaned.

PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE CONFER

"We won't hear you. Talk to our committee," cried the hissers, seeing that Mr. Rossiter was beginning to make an impression upon some of the men. The din was kept up for some time some of the men shouting for Mr. Rossiter to speak, while the others screamed, "See our committee and talk to them!"

Finally Mr. Rossiter agreed to speak to the committee, which gathered around him. It consisted of B. Conlin, John Ronan, Oscar Goetz, Alfred Smith, Alfred Sweeney, and Thomas Hall. They and Mr. Rossiter retired to a corner and held a long consultation, and then one of the committeemen came forward and said that Mr. Rossiter would speak to the men.

The crowd made a rush forward as far as it could, some of the men calling on Mr. Rossiter to speak and others calling on the committee to make a report. "We don't want to hear Rossiter now," they shouted. "He ignored us when we called on him."

"Behave like gentlemen," cried the serious men. "Mr. Rossiter is our President, and has come to see us. Let us treat him with respect!"

Master Workman Smith beckoned to the men to keep silence, and as soon as he could make himself heard he said: "Mr. Rossiter has come here to try and settle the strike. He has talked to the committee, but we have been unable to reach any conclusion, and so it was decided that he should speak to the men themselves."

Bedlam broke loose again as soon as Mr. Smith stopped talking.

"We don't want to listen to Rossiter," shouted scores of voices, while the shouters gesticulated wildly and shook their fists at him. "Let him settle with the committee or get out. Put him out, put him out. He'll only jolly us, and we don't want any of his jolly," they cried with increased vehemence.

"I hope you people will act like gentlemen. You should be ashamed of yourselves," cried Master Workman Smith.

"Treat Mr. Rossiter with respect."

"Yes, sure, Mr. Rossiter is treating us like gentlemen, and we should treat him like one," echoed the sober men in the crowd who had been touched by Mr. Rossiter's words and attitude.

MEN TOLD THAT STRIKE FAILED.

The angry men quieted down again, and then Mr. Rossiter said, "I need not tell you about the situation for you know it as well as I do. I was told on Saturday that all the lines would be tied up by an outside association. I waited to see what would happen, but on Sunday all the lines were running. To-day still more cars are running full trips," and here Mr. Rossiter enumerated the lines that were running full trips.

"It's a lie!" shouted a dozen voices.

"That is about all I have to say now," continued Mr. Rossiter.

"We're going to win," shouted the angry men

"You will not lose if you act properly," retorted Mr. Rossiter.

The angry men roared and swore again, and the committeemen called loud and long for order, and when some degree of quiet was restored Mr. Rossiter spoke again.

"I have been with you five years," he said. "I am not one of those Presidents who spend their time in the offices. I have often visited the depots and power houses and have looked personally after the lines. I wanted to take entire charge of the time tables. Some of them are wrong and will be corrected. My assistants are men who have been promoted from the ranks. There is a Superintendent Nolan, who was master workman, and Robbins has also been promoted from the ranks."

"Hooray for Robbins! He's a good fellow," cried the crowd.

"George Goodwin and Webb were also promoted," said Mr. Rossiter, and there were more cheers, and then Mr. Rossiter went on to say: "I have been to all the depots, and the cars are running all right."

"It's a lie! They are tied up," again yelled the angry men. "They are manned by the inspectors."

AN OFFER TO HEAR GRIEVANCES.

"If the men send in their grievances, they will be heard," went on Mr. Rossiter.

These words were followed by more noise.

"You did not redress our grievances, so what's the use sending in any more? We'll strike till we win," they shouted.

Then one of the committeemen said that Mr. Rossiter would sign an agreement to work the men only ten hours.

"Let him sign at once!" cried one man.

"He must reinstate the men and sign the agreement," cried another.

Mr. Rossiter said he would not sign an agreement. The men knew that he always kept his promises.

"Oh, we knew he would not sign. He's only jollying us," came from the crowd.

When Mr. Rossiter had another chance to speak, he said: "Everything will be forgotten if you return to work to-day. I shall give you time until 6 o'clock this evening to return to work, and if you do not return to work by then, your places will be given to other men."

With these words, Mr. Rossiter started to go out. Many cheered him, while others reviled him and threatened to throw him down stairs. The committee surrounded him and escorted him into the street.

Here the palace car "Ampere" was waiting, and Mr. Rossiter and his companions got in. The ugly element of the crowd surrounded it with threats, and some advised pulling him out and mobbing him, but the policemen who were present scattered them. Several policemen entered the car and remained on board it on its way to Mr. Rossiter's office. Soon after another car went out of the stables and proceeded up Flatbush Avenue. It was attacked by the crowd, but a starter fired a pistol into the ground and the policemen made a rush, and the crowd scattered in all directions.

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS IN COURT.

Many Prisoners Are Arraigned for a Variety of Offenses.

The general composition and character of the disturbing element of the strike in Brooklyn were developed yesterday morning when the many alleged stone throwers, wire cutters, rioters and like offenders gathered in by the police on Sunday were arraigned before the local Magistrates. All of the courts wherein there were strike cases were crowded with the friends and relatives of the prisoners, and a variety of scenes, from the pathetic to the laughable, was presented.

Many of the prisoners arraigned were boys, and these were one and all tearfully repentant. But not in every case were the Magistrates moved to leniency by demonstrative grief on the part of juvenile prisoners, even when supplemented by appeals from their anxious mothers. When a prisoner, man or boy, was let off with a reprimand or a light fine, he immediately became an object of hero-worship on the part of his fellows gathered outside for his temporary loss of liberty as a result of his overenthusiasm in the cause of the "men behind the dashboards."

In the Flatbush Police Court six prisoners were arraigned. Luke Hand, thirty-eight years old, of 497 St. Mark's Avenue, charged with violating a corporation ordinance, was discharged with a lecture.

Peter Ryan, twenty-four years old, of 228 East New York Avenue, charged with obstructing traffic at Rockaway and Sutter Avenues, was held in $1,500 bail for examination.

George Watson, sixteen years old, living on Bristol Street, East New York, charged with violating Section 635 of the Penal Code, was held in $500 bail for examination.

Charles Schwarzman, sixteen years old, of 204 Powell Street, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined $10.

Louis Ratner, forty years old, and Paul Buchtell, both of 188 Thatford Street, charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, were held for a hearing.

There were several arraignments of strikers in the Gates Avenue Court. John Dietering of 141 Montrose Avenue was charged with interfering with conductors and motormen on the Halsey Street line. He was placed under a bond of $100 to keep the peace for one month.

Capt. James Ennis of the Ralph Avenue Station appeared against Thomas Brenner, a motorman, of 801 Third Avenue, whom he charged with placing a large boulder on the tracks of the Ralph Avenue line. Brenner was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

Ernest Von Penz, a motorman, living in Ridgewood, was accused of threatening to shoot Michael O'Brien, a striker, of Jamaica, L. I., in East New York on Sunday night. He was held for examination on a charge of assault.

George Allen, arrested on a charge of obstructing the car tracks on Fulton Street, was held for examination.

In the Myrtle Avenue Court, Frederick Maplebrook, twenty-six years old, of 266 Ninth Avenue, and Frank Robbins, twenty-five years old, of 550 Seventh Avenue, were held for examination on a charge of wire cutting. The men were found perched among the branches of a tree on Vanderbilt Avenue, near Prospect Place, early yesterday morning, by Policeman Rush of the Bergen Street Station. They were arrested, and when searched at the station a pair of wire clippers was found on one of them. A pair of rubber gloves was found in the branches of the tree, and the insulation of the trolley feed wires at that point was also discovered to have been cut.

Solomon Periale, sixteen years old, of 30 North Portland Avenue, was charged with placing cobblestones on the car tracks on Flushing Avenue. Sentence was suspended.

Robert Downing of 219 First Street and John D. Amrnt of 223 Twenty-third Street were charged with loitering on the street during a disturbance at Third Avenue and Union Street. They were held for examination.

Charles McNichols of 278 Union Street, arrested on the same charge, was discharged.

In the Adams Street Court, James Dempsey, forty years old, living in Manhattan, was held for a hearing on a charge of assaulting an officer.

George W. Jackson, twenty-nine years old, of 120 High Street, and Dennis McMahon, twenty-seven years old, of 234 Hudson Avenue, were held for examination on a charge of obstructing cars on Nassau Street.

More than fifty prisoners, whose arrests were directly or indirectly connected with the strike, were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court. In most cases the prisoners were held. Some of the less serious cases were disposed of by imposing fines of from $1 to $10.

John D. Kelleher, twenty-eight years old, of Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and John Buckley, twenty-two years old, of 100½ Dupont Street, were held to await the result of injuries of Peter Spada, a messenger, twelve years old, whose skull was fractured by a stone while he was riding on a Greenpoint car on Sunday. The prisoners were charged with the stone throwing. The boy is in the Eastern District Hospital. He is in a serious condition.

In the Ewen Street Court Magistrate Lemmon disposed of a large number of prisoners who were gathered in by the police on Sunday for stone throwing, wire cutting, obstructing the tracks, and similar offenses. Most of the prisoners were held for examination.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was represented in all the police courts by counsel, who looked after the interests of the company growing out of the strike.

WORK OF THE POLICE PRAISED.

Chief Devery and President York Pleased with the Situation.

The work of the police was a subject on which the officials at Police Headquarters were enthusiastic yesterday. Chief Devery and President York both declared that they had every reason to feel satisfied with the ability manifested by the men in handling the crowds in Brooklyn, and they expressed themselves as confident that no matter if the trouble were augmented by a strike on the Metropolitan system in this borough they would be able to cope with it successfully. Chief Devery, who has been on duty most of the time since the strike began, went to Brooklyn early in the afternoon, after ordering 300 of the reserves to relieve an equal number who had been in Brooklyn on duty since Saturday night. At 5 o'clock the Chief telephoned to Deputy Chief Cortright that there were no disturbances, and that he wanted to keep as many men in Brooklyn as had been there on Sunday.

Deputy Chief Cortright, when asked how the Borough of Manhattan was protected in the absence of 1,400 patrolmen in Brooklyn, replied: "There are just as many men on duty here as at any other time. The force, under ordinary circumstances, is on duty half the time. That is, one-half patrols the streets or is on reserve, and the other half is off. During this trouble all men are on duty or on reserve all the time. With the addition of the detail men we have just as many men on duty to-day as we had this day a week ago. No part of the city is left without patrolmen. In a general way the conditions to-day are just as safe as on election day, when two men are detailed to each polling place.

"The relief sent over to Brooklyn to-day will give 300 men, who have been on duty steadily for thirty-six hours, twelve hours in which to return to their homes and rest. At the end of that time they will relieve others, and meanwhile other relief details will be sent over the bridge. It's hard on the men, but they expect it—it's a part of their life.

"In Brooklyn the police are working 'turn and turn,' in six-hour tricks. They work six hours, and then rest six hours. We have them housed in police stations and car stables. Hundreds of them slept on car seats yesterday, and none of them is any the worse for it.

Forty detectives were sent from the Central Office yesterday afternoon to relieve those who went to Brooklyn on Saturday night.

The entire police force in the Borough of Richmond was held in reserve yesterday, by an order from Chief Devery, in order to be ready to respond to a hurry call should their services be wanted in Brooklyn. The sanitary squad was also held in reserve, and at noon several members of the squad were detached to duty in Brooklyn.

SHOPPING DISTRICT ACTIVE.

The Strike Thins the Crowds Out a Trifle, but Does Not Hurt Trade Seriously.

The effect of the surface car strike in the shopping district of Brooklyn, to which thousands of prospective purchasers are daily carried over the trolley lines, and where a tie-up would be expected to produce disastrous effects as soon as anywhere, was not remarkable yesterday. The crowds of shoppers which parade Fulton Street, near the big department stores, were not quite so thick as usual, but a stranger, nevertheless, would have taken it for a very busy thoroughfare. The trolley service on the whole was good in this district. The appearance of a number of well-filled cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, without the precaution of policemen to guard the occupants from possible attack, was not an uncommon thing, and served as a straw to show how lightly the wind of popular apprehension blew.

Most of the dry goods and department stores were not greatly affected by the strike, in spite of the fact that women, who might be expected to show timidity, furnish most of their custom. At one of the big stores, however, that of John M. Conklin & Son, it was said that the strike had made a serious difference in the day's trade. Mr. De Marrais, the Superintendent, frankly declared that there had been a shortage of at least 50 per cent. in the day's dealings, attributable directly to the strike. "Naturally enough," said he, "there has been a falling off in the attendance at our store. Many of those with whom much of our business is done live in the districts largely affected by the strike. I don't blame them for not wanting to take the risks. I shouldn't want to put my head in close proximity to a brick—would you?"

At the establishment of Abraham & Straus a different situation was reported. Mr. Blum of the firm said he had spent a good deal of the day on the floor, and had noted no difference from the business of an ordinary day. Mr. Leghorn, the Superintendent, said: "We were agreeably surprised to-day. We rather expected trouble, but the fact is that the store has been well filled right through the day."

In the office of A. D. Matthews & Son it was said that the strike had had little effect there, and that while there might have been a slight thinning out among the day's customers, the firm's business had not been materially affected.

Superintendent W. G. Cooper of Frederick Loeser & Co. said that the effect of the strike had not been felt in the morning. "The morning's sales," said he, "showed an excellent Monday, and until 4 P. M. we noticed no effect of the car strike in our trade. At that time there was a slight falling off, due, I suppose, to the strike. We let those of our employes who live in the neighborhood of Bensonhurst go about 5 o'clock, as the traffic might be interfered with later. They all got here about 8:30 A. M. to-day in spite of the car strike."

"Did they experience any trouble in reaching the store?" Mr. Cooper was asked.

"No," said he, "not a bit. The company transferred them from the Third Avenue trolley cars at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue to the elevated trains at that point for a single fare. This was done to enable them to get by the car stables without danger, as it was feared there might be some disturbance there."

The Brooklyn Elevated Road, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to which the transfers referred to by Mr. Cooper were made, turns into Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street, and has a station at Fulton Street, a short distance from the store to which these girls wanted to go. It also conveys passengers to Manhattan, so that those on the trolley cars who wanted to get across the bridge were able to do so by transfer. The car stables referred to are at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

HOPEFUL VIEW IN WALL STREET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Declines Less Than One Point.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the one feature of yesterday's stock market. Bull and bear speculators were alike surprised by the firmness shown by the stock in the face of the strike news, and its resistance to pressure in the late afternoon strengthened the Wall Street belief that the strike will be of but short duration.

The opening sales were reported as 4,500 shares, at from 112 to 111. The stock received good support at the lower figure, and did not decline further until the Street heard of more rioting, when it sold at 110⅝. Subsequently the stock got up to 112, and, after holding firm at that price for quite a while, advanced to 112⅜ in the last hour. The close was at 112, a net loss of only ⅞ for the day.

Inside buying was in evidence all day, and many of the larger commission houses took large blocks below 112. There was more or less covering, the greater part of which was attributed to Keene and other shorts. Fears that the strike will spread and the strikers do serious damage to the company's property alternated with a feeling that the whole affair is a failure and will soon be settled. The rank and file of the Street apparently deemed it wiser to watch the stock than to risk margins on it.

At the office of Flower & Co. it seemed to be the feeling that the worst was known, and that from this time on developments would be helpful to the stock. Anson R. Flower, who had been away from the city for some time past, returned to town during the day, and, after communicating with President Rossiter and other officers, talked confidently of the outlook for an early settlement of all difficulties. Mr. Flower did not regard the situation as serious, and expressed the belief that the entire system would be running as usual within a few days.

TOM L. JOHNSON IS SILENT.

He Refuses to Say a Word About the Strike in Brooklyn.

Tom L. Johnson, ex-Brooklyn railway owner, single tax advocate, and iron manufacturer, is in town and as silent as the Sphinx. Mr. Johnson is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was seen last night by a reporter. Mr. Johnson, who had been informed in writing that information was desired from him relative to the Brooklyn railroad strike and what action, if any, he proposed to take concerning the remarks made about himself and his brother Albert by President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and others, said:

"I have not a word to say on either subject for publication. I cannot give you a minute or say a word."

"But the general public would be very much interested in anything you might say, Mr. Johnson," said the reporter.

"I can't help that. I won't say anything to you, and I won't say a word to anybody else, so you need have no fear of any one getting a 'scoop' on you. I can't be more positive, can I? I want to be as amiable as possible, but once for all, I will not talk to reporters on the questions you have asked me."

HARVEST FOR THE STEAMBOATS.

Bath Beach People Reach the City by the Water Route.

As a result of the trolley strikes the various steamboats running to near-by Long Island points are reaping a golden harvest. The Iron Steamboat Company, which usually runs its boats to and from Coney Island, was overwhelmed with telephone messages on Sunday evening from the residents of Bath Beach, beseeching that a boat be sent to that point yesterday morning to transport business men to their offices here. It was finally decided to send the steamer Pegasus there at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pegasus took on board nearly 1,000 men and women, who were so elated at being delivered from Bath Beach for the day that they gathered on the shore side of the vessel as she was leaving and cheered exultingly, not noticing the fact that their combined weight was sinking that side of the steamer into the mud. The Pegasus was ashore several minutes before the officers could get the crowd distributed over the vessel. The Pegasus made the return trip to Bath Beach at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, carrying fully 1,000 passengers. She will made the same trips daily as long as the strike lasts.

The steamer Florence made three round trips to Bath Beach during the day, and was loaded down with passengers each time.

The Governor Watching Events.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—Gov. Roosevelt refused to-day to have anything to say relative to the strike in Brooklyn. He has taken no action whatever in the matter, but it is known that he is kept informed of the progress of events. It was said to-day that he was well pleased that the police had the situation so well in hand.

THINKS MEN WORK TOO LONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, (C. A. I. L.,) I called on Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and had a brief interview with that gentleman, in which he was exceedingly courteous. I told him that I came on behalf of my society to urge him to submit the case of himself and his employes to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, as in that way the true facts of the case would be ascertained. He said he would under no circumstances arbitrate, and that there was nothing to arbitrate if he were disposed to do so, as he was on very friendly and affectionate terms with his men on the Nassau division, all of whom he meant to get rid of. I said, "At least, Sir, there is the question of the hours of employment, according to the laws of the State." He said "Oh, I have settled that with the men, and will pay the men for their time. All our cars are running on nearly full time."

I followed the car system to East New York and back to South Brooklyn, and found the cars very infrequent and travel very light, and the sad sight of a policeman with a "night stick" prominently shown on every car.

The men whom I talked to (many of them) were quiet and calm in their attitude, and deprecated any approach to violence, and wished much for the State Arbitration.

Do, Sir, use your good offices for this end, as the men undoubtedly have a serious grievance in the time they have to waste in waiting about the barns, and in many cases because of the excessively long hours they are employed, which certainly places them in a condition unfit to run the cars with safety to the public.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. D.

New York, July 17, 1899.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

THE STRIKES AT THE PIERS.

Freight Handlers Shut Out by the Pennsylvania Company—Ruse Defeats Fruit Handlers.

The 375 freight handlers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company piers, at the foot of Hubert Street, North River, who struck on Sunday evening for higher pay, practically were shut out yesterday, as the railroad company announced that there will be no more night work on the piers. In the future the cars will be unloaded in Jersey City by the consignees.

Fifty policemen of the City Hall Station arrived at the piers at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, prepared to spend the night there. Assistant Superintendent Nelson said that no outgoing freight had been received at Piers 27, 28, and 29 during the day, and that what incoming freight was brought over from Jersey City was taken away by the consignees.

There was also a strike yesterday on the same company's piers, 1, 4, and 5, North River, where the bulk of non-perishable freight is handled. The agent of these men said last evening that he had 100 men at work. The work on the piers was progressing slowly.

A new phase of the New York fruit handlers' strike developed in Jersey City yesterday morning. A train of cars loaded with fruit arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad and was put on a float and sent to New York to be unloaded. There the strikers would not handle the fruit nor allow the non-union men to do so. The cars were therefore shipped back to Jersey City and trucks were sent over from New York together with the non-union fruit handlers, and the cars were unloaded in the yards and fruit sent across the river again to New York.

The longshoremen's strike epidemic broke out early yesterday morning on the Central Vermont Railroad's Pier 30, East River, where 130 freight handlers quit work. The regular men wanted $15 a week, an advance of $1 per week over the wages they had received heretofore, while the extra men wanted an increase of pay from 30 to 35 cents an hour for day work and an increase of 10 cents an hour for night work. The company refused any advance and announced that night work would be discontinued. It was announced by the company officials at the pier last night that the men would return to work this morning.

About 100 men on the Clyde Line pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street went out with the Central Vermont strikers. These men asked for a rate of 35 cents an hour. That was conceded, but the strikers then demanded 45 cents an hour, and the officers of the company told them to stay out.

OHIO'S ANTI-TRUST FIGHT.

Attorney General Monnett After the National Steel Company.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio through Sheriff Magerstadt, has had service secured on William E. Reis, President of the National Steel Company, that action may be taken against that corporation under the anti-trust law of Ohio. The service was secured to-day, and the papers returned to Attorney General Monnett.

In the notification that action will be brought against the National Steel Company, Attorney General Monnett says: "I am informed that your recent corporation, which has been effected under the laws of the State of New Jersey, is such a combination of capital and acts as constitute you a trust, as defined by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio known as Senate bill 330, passed April, 1898."

DRAWN TO DEATH BY UNDERTOW

George Wickson Lost His Life While Swimming at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—This afternoon George Wickson, who was formerly second man for Perry Belmont, and the chef, Julius Ponse, at present in Mr. Belmont's employ, went for a swim from the steps on the cliff near the foot of Marine Avenue, but the two men evidently did not allow for the heavy undertow at this point. Ponse felt himself being dragged out to sea, and after a hard struggle managed to cry for help, which came from the head gardener at John R. Drexel's villa, who, with others on the place, dragged the almost exhausted man to the rocks.

It was after Ponse had been landed that his companion was missed, and not until 7 o'clock was the body discovered and hauled on the cliffs, where the medical examiner gave permission for its removal.

The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Belmont for one month, and had come to Newport to bid good-bye to his friends before sailing for Europe this week. He is supposed to have been married, with his wife living in New York.

CHESS GAMES IN LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

Appended are the scores of two games played in the London international chess tournament last week:

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Tschigorin. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. P—QR4	P—QKt3
2. P—KB4	B—B4	19. R—B	K—Kt2
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	20. K—B	KR—Q2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	21. K—K	Q—R4
5. B—Kt5	B—KKt5	22. Q—Kt3	P—Kt3
6. Kt—QR4	Kt—K2	23. PxP	PxP
7. P—B3	P—QR3	24. K—P2	P—B4
8. BxKtch	KtxB	25. RxR	PxR
9. KtxB	PxKt	26. Q—B3	Q—R5ch
10. Castles	Q—Q2	27. Q—Kt3	QxKP
11. P—B5	CastlesQR	28. QxKtP	Q—K7ch
12. Q—K	P—B3	29. K—Kt3	P—B5ch
13. Q—R4	BxKt	30. K—R3	R—Q3
14. RxB	P—B5	31. Q—Kt5	Q—K5
15 Q—B2	Q—B2	32. P—Kt3	P—B6
16. R—Kt	R—Q6	33. Q—R4	Q—K7
17. P—QKt4	KR—Q	Resigns.	

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Mason. White.	Showalter. Black.	Mason. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. PQB4	P—K3	27. Kt—B3	B—B4
2. Kt—QB3	P—Q4	28. Kt—Q	P—Q5
3. B—Kt5	B—K2	29. Kt—B2	P—KR4
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	30. PxP	QxP
5. P—K3	P—QR3	31. Q—K2	P—B5
6. Kt—B3	PxP	32. R—B3	P—QKt4
7. PxP	P—B3	33. K—Kt2	P—R4
8. R—B	Castles	34. KtxP	BxKtch
9. B—Q3	Kt—K5	35. QxB	QxQch
10. Castles	BxB	36. RxQ	R—Q7
11. BxKt	B—R3	37. K—R3	RxP
12. B—Kt	P—KKt3	38. P—QR4	R—Kt6
13. Q—B2	P—KB4	39. R—B2	P—B6
14. QR—Q	Q—K2	40. PxP	RxP
15. P—KKt3	K—R	41. P—K6	RR—B4
16. Q—Kt3	B—Kt2	42. P—K7	R—K
17. KR—K	Kt—B3	43. R—K3	K—Kt2
18. Kt—K2	Kt—K5	44. QRxP	RxR
19. Kt—K5	B—K3	45. RxR	RxP
20. P—KB4	QR—B	46. R—R3	R—R7
21. R—QB	P—KB4	47. R—R4	K—B3
22. BxKt	BxKt	48. K—R4	K—B4
23. Q—B3	P—B4	49. P—R3	R—R3
24. QPxB	KR—Q	50. P—Kt4ch	PxP
25. P—QR3	Q—Q2	51. PxPch	K—B3
26. Q—Q2		Draw.	

Killed in a Mine by Gas.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—To-day Will C. Campbell and four other boys entered an abandoned mine of the Riverside Iron Works. When foul air was encountered all escaped except Campbell. Many unavailing attempts have been made to recover his body, and at midnight one of the searchers named Semon is missing and is supposed to have been overcome by the gas.

Secret of Health

Science has proved that almost every ill flesh is heir to originates in a weak stomach. From this knowledge resulted Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the greatest cures ever known for constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness. It is a purely vegetable invigorant, which permanently braces up and sustains the weak and debilitated. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Be sure You get the Genuine

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

HOW SHAMROCK IS BUILT

Secret of Her Construction Disclosed by a London Paper.

THE TIMES ON HER SPEED

Cup Challenger Shows Marvelous Sailing Powers in Very Light Airs —Her Owner's Plans.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Mail, which gives what it calls the "secret of Shamrock's construction, hitherto carefully guarded to prevent it being utilized by America," says:

"Shamrock is designed with swan-like lines, rounded in such a way as hardly to cause a ripple in her wake. She displaces the smallest possible amount of water. Her keel is shaped almost like a thick letter T, so that she can turn as if on a pivot. It is claimed and proved that she is two seconds faster than Columbia in stays.

"The secret was, therefore, an extension of the theory that the yacht should endeavor to slide over, instead of cutting through, the water. Those in charge of Shamrock doubt whether Columbia has proved her superiority to Defender, and consider it quite on the cards that Shamrock will have to meet the latter.

"Erin will accompany Shamrock in crossing the Atlantic. Sir Thomas Lipton will not sail in Erin, but will leave for the United States on Aug. 26."

The Times says:

"Saturday's mishap to Shamrock was nothing more than the drawing of the splice of a wire whip which held the throat halyard. The new sail of diagonal cut, with cloths running from luff to leach, bent and sap

POINT WON AT THE HAGUE

Revision, Practically, of Arbitral Awards Secured by Americans.

EXPLOSIVES NOT PROHIBITED

Committee Rejects a Clause Regarding the Use of Asphyxiating Bombs and Explosive Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The Third Committee, or Arbitration Commission, of the International Peace Conference held a plenary meeting this afternoon, discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting, with certain amendments, Article 56, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of Article 54, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on the motion of H. de Martens of the Russian delegation to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holls and Low of the American delegation made long speeches in defense of revision.

Mr. Holls, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Destournelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington.

This announcement created a sensation.

Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation presented a fresh draft proposal which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holls finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Thus the Americans practically won their point.

The first committee of the conference met in the morning to discuss H. Van Karnebeck's report on the first four points of M. Muravieff's circular.

The first committee rejected the recommendation of the sub-committee that a clause should be appended to the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, prohibiting the firing of explosives from balloons, and the use of asphyxiating bombs and explosive bullets. Many delegates seemingly had left the room, not knowing the question at issue.

When the Czar issued his rescript regarding the International Peace Conference it was accompanied by a circular drawn up by Count Muravieff, setting forth the principal questions that might come before the Conference. The first four sections of this circular were as follows:

"First—An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and, at the same time, not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

"Second—To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of fire-arms whatever, and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

"Third—To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means.

"Fourth—To prohibit the use in naval warfare of sub-marine torpedo boats or plungers or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in the future."

PROTOCOLS AT WASHINGTON.

Delegates to be Empowered to Sign the Preliminaries.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Hay has received all of the protocols of the proceedings of The Hague conferences. Included among the papers is the draft of the arbitration and mediation treaty, which is regarded as the most important achievement of the conference.

The document, like all of the proceedings, is in French, the diplomatic language always used on such occasions, and translations are now being made at the State Department. As there is occasion for the utmost haste in completing the work of the conference, our Government has concluded not to depend upon the slow-going mails to communicate to its delegates its approval of their work, but will by cable empower them to sign the protocols in the name of the United States.

The treaties will, of course, require to be submitted to the Senate for its approval.

RECEIVER FOR MIDDLESEX BANK

Defaulting Cassier, It Is Said, Will Plead Guilty.

PERTH AMBOY, July 17.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has appointed James Maguire, Cashier of the National State Bank at Elizabeth, as receiver for the wrecked Middlesex County Bank of this place. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made on behalf of the Perth Amboy Gaslight Company. The Perth Amboy Savings Bank Institution will reopen its doors in a few days. The bank will enforce the sixty-day rule, and by that time it is expected there will be a subsidence of the flurry caused by the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank, and that the withdrawals will be few.

It is now generally believed that George Valentine, the defaulting cashier, will not wait for the Grand Judy to meet, but will waive his right of jury trial and plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement before the Court of Special Sessions and allow sentence to be passed upon him. Former Judge J. Kearny Rice, his counsel, is said to advise this course.

SAFE BLOWERS AT DEMAREST.

Burglars Visit a New Jersey Hotel and Get Valuable Property.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning an explosion of great force awakened the hundred or more guests in the Highview Hotel, at Demarest, four miles from here. The proprietor, Charles Kemp, raised the window in time to see two men running through the hotel grounds toward the road. He fired two shots at them, and although neither stopped running, he thinks that he struck one, who stumbled and then went on. One of the men was about six feet tall and heavy, and the other was of medium height and build. As their backs were toward Mr. Kemp as they ran, he could give the police no better description of them.

An investigation was made, and it was found that the doors of the large safe had been blown across the hotel office, and that the thieves had obtained $300 in checks, all of which were indorsed, and also $450 in cash, besides several envelopes containing jewelry belonging to guests, the value of which is not known. They left behind them part of a set of burglar's tools. The windows and furniture in the hotel office were shattered by the explosion and the room was wrecked.

FATAL DUEL IN CHICAGO.

Saloon Keeper and a Traveling Salesman Fight Through a Glass Door.

CHICAGO, July 17.—With the glass doors of a saloon between them, William Van Alen, a saloon keeper, and Frederick Gondoff, a traveling salesman, fought a duel to-day to the death. Gondoff was mortally wounded, and Van Alen was shot through the left thigh.

The men were business partners some time ago, but the business was broken up, and there has been bad blood between them ever since. A telephone message was received by Van Alen from Gondoff saying that he was coming down to "do him up." An hour later Gondoff entered the saloon, and Van Alen pushed him out on the sidewalk.

Both men drew revolvers and commenced firing through the glass door, which was shivered to pieces. When the shooting was over, Gondoff was found to have been shot through the groin and in the small of the back. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Van Alen, whose wound is not serious, was arrested.

Plays with Gun, Kills His Brother.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—At Rehoboth Bay to-day a son of James Mitchell, residing there, shot his brother with a gun loaded with large shot, causing his death in an hour. The boys supposed the gun was not loaded. The boy who was killed was seventeen years old.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A TRAGEDY.

One of Two Rivals Murdered and the Other May Die.

CHESTER, Conn., July 17.—Harry Chadwick, aged twenty-four years, of New Britain, who came here Saturday night to visit a young lady to whom he was paying attention, and started for home on his bicycle last night, is missing, and Joseph Hough, a rival in the love affair, is so severely cut that he may die.

For some time Chadwick has been paying attentions to Mary Smith of this place, and Saturday night he came here from his home, in New Britain, to spend Sunday. Joseph Hough, about thirty years of age, boards with the Smith girl's family, and it is said he has also been paying attentions to the young lady.

Chadwick left the Smith house about 10:30 last night, on his bicycle, and that was the last seen of him. This morning a ladder was found leaning against the window of the room occupied by Hough. There were spots of blood on the ladder, and when the man's room was entered he was found lying on the bed in a pool of blood. He had a cut five inches long in his neck. His bicycle was also found to be covered with blood, and an investigation was immediately started.

Late this afternoon it was stated that Hough had admitted to Alden Smith, a brother of the girl, that he killed Chadwick and threw his body into the Connecticut River. He is said to have stated that he went to Clark's Creek to scare Chadwick, and that an altercation resulted, during which Chadwick drew a razor and cut him on the side of the face. He then choked Chadwick until, as he supposed, he was unconscious, but later found he was dead. He then dragged the young man's body to the river, where he threw it in. Riding home he took his own razor from a drawer, intending to commit suicide, when he felt himself growing faint and called for help. When the family entered his room a razor was found in his hand. He is in a critical condition.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN NEW HAVEN.

Misplaced Switch Causes Wreck of Two Passenger Trains.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—The Boston and Washington Colonial Express train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, which was due here from New London at 1 o'clock P. M., collided at 1:03 o'clock this afternoon with a Willimantic passenger over the Air Line Division of the road, leaving New Haven at 12:55 o'clock. The two trains, because of a misplaced switch, crashed together in a cut in the heart of the city, under the Fair Street bridge. The collision was head on and of great force.

So great was the violence of the meeting that the pilot of the accommodation train plowed its way three or more feet into the works of the express locomotive. Aside from a slight cut sustained on the head by W. C. Ticknor of New Haven, an express messenger on the Willimantic train, no one was injured.

The tender of both engines telescoped five feet into their respective baggage cars, smashing bicycles and other baggage.

The engineer of the Colonial had been given a "clear" signal to proceed to the cross-over whereby trains are passed from the eastern to the western tracks, just below the bridge. On nearing the cross-over he discovered the Air Line train crossing over on his track.

Immediately after the wreck Mortimer Moriarty, a yard switchman, to whom was intrusted the work of manipulating these particular switches, went to the Central Police Station, announced that he alone was to blame, and surrendered himself. The police, ascertaining that there were no fatalities, allowed Moriarty to go on his own recognizance.

Train Wreckers' Plans Miscarry.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 17.—At Wybark, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad last night a freight train was wrecked and Engineer McCune killed. The switch lock had been battered to pieces, the switch turned, and the signal light set to indicate a clear track. It was doubtless the work of men who had intended to wreck the passenger train which, if on time, would have preceded the freight.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW OVERRULED.

The Colorado Supreme Court Decides that It Is Unconstitutional.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the eight-hour law is unconstitutional. The law, which was enacted by the last Legislature, applied only to mines, smelters, and plants for the reduction of ores.

The refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to pay the same wages for eight hours as had been paid for ten and twelve hours caused its smelters to be closed on June 15, when the new law became operative. This company, which is known as the Smelter Trust, will now endeavor to reach an agreement with its former employes as to wages and hours of labor and to reopen its smelters.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

Young White Woman's Sensational Speech to Negroes in Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett, a young white woman, addressed a meeting of colored people in St. Paul's Baptist Church last evening on "Lynching in the South," and created a sensation by offering to go to Charleston, S. C., and bring to Boston the family of the murdered Postmaster, H. M. Baker, who was lynched some time ago, for the purpose of creating sentiment in the North in favor of the Southern negro.

The church was packed to the doors, and all the principal colored organizations of the city were present. There was the greatest enthusiasm, and in the speeches that followed the young woman was referred to as the new Harriet Beecher Stowe, as one who had been sent in answer to the prayers of the colored race, and eulogized as the first white woman who had come out publicly as the defender of the colored people of the South who are being made the victims of lynching.

After the meeting almost half of those in the church went to the front to meet her and thank her, and it is a long time since there has been such a demonstration among the colored people of Boston.

JUSTICE GARRETSON A PRISONER

New Elevator in Long Island City Court House Stuck Fast.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson, sitting in Long Island City, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, was held prisoner yesterday for more than half an hour. Meantime a luncheon was growing cold on a table, where it had been placed for him.

An elevator was placed in the Court House in Long Island City recently. It was in operation for the first time yesterday. When the Justice adjourned court for the noon recess he and four others stepped into the new elevator to ascend to the lunch-room on the top floor. When seven feet from the main floor the elevator stopped. It could not be made to go up or down. The door on the main floor was opened, and then the Justice dropped down until he hung suspended from the front edge of the car by his hands. Men below took hold of him so he could not fall if he missed his footing. Then he dropped. The others followed in the same manner. The elevator was put in working order later.

Hospital Officers Clash.

Dr. Brady of Roosevelt Hospital last night took three women patients suffering with minor chronic ills from Roosevelt to Bellevue Hospital. Night Captain John McHale of Bellevue says Dr. Brady declined at first to give him the record of the cases. A wordy dispute followed, and Dr. Brady finally gave the desired information. McHale says he will to-day make a written complaint against Dr. Brady to the authorities of Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Brady says McHale is much excited over a trivial misunderstanding

Popular Hospital Nurse Resigns.

Miss Eva G. Foster, who for the past three years has been supervising nurse in Harlem Hospital, has resigned her position to accept a similar situation at the New York Infant Asylum, Mount Vernon. During Miss Foster's stay in Harlem Hospital she had made many friends, who regret to see her leave that institution.

Drink Dr. Dadirrian's "Zoolak," new trade name for his original matzoon. Refreshing.—Druggists.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL STEAMER SUNK.

The Maverick, Which Left New York Thursday, Wrecked and Burned in Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Maverick, which arrived Saturday from New York with a cargo of oil, lies sunk in this harbor. She was taken to a pier this morning and pumping of the oil from the ship's hold to the oil tank on the shore was commenced, a six-inch pipe connecting the tanks. During the pumping the pipe burst and the oil flowed down into the engine room and became ignited. The steamer's crew made efforts to subdue the flames which followed, but were obliged to leave the ship to save their lives.

In a short time sheets of flame were rising from the steamer in several places. The city fire brigade was called out, fearing a general conflagration. This danger was averted by an explosion which blew a hole in the ship's side. She careened and gradually filled with water and sank. She now lies submerged, only her masts being visible. About two-thirds of the cargo remained in the vessel at the time of the disaster, and this was destroyed. The accident occurred in an arm of the harbor known as Bedford Basin. A large area of water is covered with the blazing oil, and thousands of people have been attracted to the scene.

The steamship Maverick, with two oil barges, left this port on Thursday last, bound for Halifax. The barges contained oil in bulk, while the steamer, it is understood, carried case oil principally. The Maverick, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company, and commanded by Capt. Fossett, is a 1,516-ton steel vessel, built in 1890 by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. She is 239 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 27.8 feet deep. She is fitted with three-cylinder compound engines and has nine bulkheads.

POVERTY IN THE KLONDIKE.

Hundreds of Men Stranded at St. Michael and More Coming.

SEATTLE, July 17.—James E. Kelly, who has just arrived from the Klondike, estimates that there are now at St. Michael between 200 and 300 stranded prospectors who do not know where their next meal is coming from.

The Government station on the island is besieged with piteous appeals for aid, and steamship companies can obtain any number of men who are willing to go into the hold and work their passage down.

This state of affairs is likely to continue all Summer, as rude improvised craft from various river ports drift into the harbor every day laden with stranded men.

BIG PAPER PLANT SOLD.

Drexel & Co. Buy the Jessup & Moore Company's Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Drexel & Co., bankers, have purchased the extensive plant of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company of this city, the Drexel Company holding the entire capital stock of $2,000,000. The ownership in the plant was previously vested in the estates of the late Bloomfield Moore and F. W. McDowell, and the transfer was made by Clarence Moore, executor of his father's estate.

Mr. Moore said to-night that so far as he knew the Drexels will hold the stock, but the operation of the plant will continue in practically the same hands as at present. Mr. Moore will resign the Presidency of the company in a few days, and W. H. Scharp, at present the Treasurer of the company, will assume the position. Mr. Moore will continue to be a Director.

SENATE REFORM IN CANADA.

A Movement Looking to More Perfect System of Popular Government.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice of his Senate reform resolution asking for the change of the British North America act respecting the powers of the Senate so as to bring into harmony with the people a popular Government. The resolution provides that when the Senate rejects, or fails to pass, or amends a measure in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, then if the House of Commons at the next session pass such a bill and the Senate again rejects it, the Governor General, by petition, can convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two houses, when the fate of the bill will be decided by a majority of those present from both chambers and become law.

The resolution takes the shape of a petition to her Majesty for the changing of the Constitution.

ATLANTA'S STREET PREACHERS.

They Protest Against Police Interference and Are Upheld.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—The tempest which has raged in religious circles the past week over an attempt to regulate street preaching was stilled to-night by the City Council refusing to pass an ordinance restricting the spread of the Gospel to those who secured permits from the Mayor. Marietta Street, one of the thoroughfares, is nightly the rendezvous of these preachers, explaining their creeds, and on Saturday and Sunday the pastors of several of the churches addressed the people from Gospel wagons.

The Police Commission several days ago decided that street preaching is a nuisance. There were complaints filed with the Chief of Police, and after a conference between the Chief and the Police Board it was decided that in future street preaching would be regulated by the Mayor, a permit being first secured from the Mayor as to who would preach and where they would talk.

This the Baptist preachers, who conduct six meetings every Saturday night, decided was a blow at religious liberty. Under the leadership of Dr. Broughton the ministers of this denomination appeared before the City Council this evening and succeeded in having the newly-formed ordinance regulating street preaching killed.

Chaplain Jones at a Gospel Tent.

Chaplain Jones of the United States battleship Texas spoke to about fifty persons last night in the Chatham Square Gospel tent, attached to the Mariner's Temple in Oliver Street. The chaplain said he did not agree with the pessimists who contend that the world is growing more evil. He knew that the world is better than ever, and that the churches are doing more to convert men to Christ than ever before. He said the press is doing a great work in helping with the spread of God's Word, and he believed the people at large are fully aware of this.

Upper Leather Trust Forming.

Despite recent statements that the efforts to form an "upper leather" trust had met with failure came the announcement yesterday that all preliminaries to the organization of such a combination have been completed. The new company, it was said, will be in full working order before the end of August. It is claimed that about thirty of the leading tanners of the country will be represented in the company, which will be capitalized at $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 will be preferred stock and the balance common stock.

Man Shot in a Hotel Fight Dying.

Henry Dascher, who was shot two weeks ago in a fight with James Clifford, a hotel proprietor of Stapleton, S. I., last night was reported as dying in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I. It was found necessary yesterday to amputate his leg. Clifford was at liberty on $2,000 bail, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries, but last night was rearrested, by order of District Attorney Rawson.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4 A. M.—214 West Thirty-third Street; H. F. Brake; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—604 West Fifty-second Street; Delke & Son; damage $800.

11 A. M.—3,418 Railroad Avenue; E. Farewell; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—16 Clinton Street; Tony Cattano; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Charles Barrett; damage, $75.

7 P. M.—20 West Third Street; McKee, Owens & Co.; damage, $250.

8:15 P. M.—264 Rivington Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—75 East Tenth Street; Dunham Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

HARRISON TO DEMOCRATS

Mayor of Chicago Declines to Attend the Meeting July 20.

HE SPURNS HIS INVITATION

Says the Meeting Was Not Organized by Democrats of Regular Type—Blow at Altgeld.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-day sent the following letter to the committee in charge of arrangements for the Democratic meeting at the Auditorium July 20:

W. F. Cooling, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 14th inst., in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium July 20 to the National Democratic Committee and a "large number of other prominent Democrats of America," I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as Mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat, to welcome the National Committee or any number of prominent Democrats to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the National Democracy.

"I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee, whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of Democrats of regular type and known party standing, it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. In the existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused. Respectfully yours,

"CARTER H. HARRISON."

When a copy of Mayor Harrison's letter was shown ex-Gov. Altgeld, the latter said: "I am sorry the Mayor looks at it that way. He has made a grave mistake. He has lost a golden opportunity. Should he come to the meeting and make a rousing Democratic speech he would place himself at the head of the Democratic Party of the State. But he has lost the chance now. I'm sorry for it."

When Mr. Cooling read the Mayor's letter he made the following statement: "We have given the young man in the City Hall the opportunity of his life, which he has failed to appreciate. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune—the son of Carter Harrison has ceased to be a Democratic possibility."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Mr. Kerr Thinks that Democrats, Aided by Anti-Quay Republicans, May Elect the Next Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A union of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, which will elect a Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania, is regarded as probable by ex-Representative Kerr, who is in Washington to-day.

"If the Republicans," he said, "nominate Gen. Hawkins for State Treasurer his connection with the war may give him enough strength to secure his election, in spite of the anti-Quay feeling in the State; but the prospects seem very good for the election of the Democratic candidate.

"It is thought that the Democratic candidate will get a very heavy vote from those Republicans whom the Quay people call insurgents. It is not likely that there will be an extra session of the Legislature. The election of a Senator to succeed Quay will go over to a new Legislature. Quay controls the Republican machinery, and will name the candidates for the Legislature, who will be Quay men, and this will mean that many of them will be defeated by Democrats.

"I think the anti-Quay Republicans fully realize that the only way to succeed in this fight is to join with the Democrats against Quay. I think many of them will vote against the Quay legislative candidates, and the Democrats are likely to get control of the lower house. There is a possibility that the result might be the election of a Democrat. At all events, it does not seem possible that Quay can be elected."

Mr. Kerr thinks that the Pennsylvania delegates to the next Democratic National Convention will be found in the Bryan camp.

"A majority of the delegates," he said, "will be favorable to the Bryan organization, and will favor permitting the platform of 1900 to be written by the friends of the 1896 platform. There will be some gold men in the delegation, but if the unit rule is enforced, as usual, the delegation will vote for Bryan and let the Bryan people write the platform.

"Democrats who are true to the party do not feel that the next platform should be written by those who refused to support the party on the 1896 platform. A majority of the Pennsylvania delegation will favor the platform being written by those who wrote it in 1896, and will trust to them to adapt it to the present conditions."

CONGRESSMAN RAY'S AMBITION.

Senator Platt Opposed to His Going on the Supreme Court Bench.

Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango County came to town yesterday. He was accompanied by Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn of Broome, State Committeeman from the district. They had a talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with Senator Platt relative to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in the Sixth District, caused by the death of D. L. Follett.

Mr. Ray would very much like the place, but Senator Platt wishes him to forego his claims in that direction because he wants to keep him in the House of Representatives, and fears that his elevation to the bench might create a factional fight in Chenango County. Judge Gladding of that county also wants to step into Justice Follett's shoes, to say nothing of others in other parts of the district. Congressman Ray, when questioned concerning the matter, said:

"Nothing has been settled about the Follett vacancy yet, and I am not prepared to say what my action will be in the premises. I am going to Elmira to-night on some legal business, and perhaps on my return I may know just what I shall do. That is all I care to say now."

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Republican Members to Meet at Manhattan Beach To-day.

The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will meet at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, to-day to resume consideration of the new currency bill which is to be presented to the coming Congress as a party measure.

Senators Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Platt, of New York, and Platt of Connecticut, are expected to attend the meeting. Messrs. Thomas C. Platt, Allison, and Burrows were at the Oriental last night, and the other two will probably arrive this morning.

When the committee adjourned recently at Narragansett Pier, there was a difference of opinion on important points to reconcile which is one of the objects of the present sitting. Senator Thomas C. Platt, when asked about the meeting yesterday, did not seem especially sanguine as to the success of his effort. He thought it very unlikely that the committee would complete its work this time.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN'S PROXY.

Col. Baughman Will Attend Democratic Meeting at Chicago.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will not be able to attend the coming meeting of the Democratic National Committee, which will take place in Chicago on Thursday next, but will be represented in the meeting by Col. L. Victor Baughman of Frederick County, who holds Mr. Gorman's proxy for this occasion.

Col. Baughman filled a similar position shortly before the last National Democratic Convention, at which William J. Bryan was nominated, and on that occasion acted in concert with ex-Senator David B. Hill, W. C. Whitney, and other gold-standard Democrats.

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

A WINNER

L. MILLER & SONS, 543 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SCHEME OF PENSION LAWYERS.

Believed They Started a Gubernatorial Boom for Commissioner Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A story originating in Tennessee has been telegraphed over the country to the effect that Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. The Commissioner laughed at the story when told of it to-day, and said it was untrue. "I tried that once," he said, "and had enough of it. I don't want to try it again."

The boom which the Commissioner thus squelches in its infancy is not born of any overweening friendliness for Evans. It is regarded here as the offspring of the pension attorneys and their friends, who are now convinced that the President will not help them to get rid of the Commissioner, and who would be glad to see him engaged in official duties as far away as Tennessee, or even further. Since they cannot have him dismissed, they would be well pleased to get rid of him by kicking him up stairs, or, rather, across country. An effort will be made by the handful of anti-Administration Republicans in Tennessee to prevent the Commissioner from going to the next National convention as delegate at large. This movement, in which Foster J. Brown is prominent, is not worrying Mr. Evans.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR HERE

He Says that Ohio Democrats Want Bryan Nominated.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, President McKinley's representative on the floor of the House of Representatives, will sail for Europe on the St. Paul to-morrow.

When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night Gen. Grosvenor said:

"There is little to be said about the political situation in Ohio. It can hardly be said that there is a situation in the Gubernatorial race as yet, because the Democrats have not had their convention. I suppose John R. McLean will be their nominee for Governor.

"I can say, though, that all the unhappiness there is not confined to the Republicans. The Democrats have factional troubles of their own, as any one knows who has heard of the troublous Senatorial conventions. The Ohio Republicans are all right.

"As to the Bryan and anti-Bryan sentiment among the Democrats I know little, but it is my belief that a majority of the Ohio Democrats hope to see Bryan renominated for the Presidency."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure central Sunday in North Dakota has moved to Missouri, increasing in magnitude, and covers the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except a slight depression over New England. Storms have occurred from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Gulf States and Western Georgia; it has risen in the Missouri Valley, the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in Texas, on the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, and in New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

Fresh to brisk northerly winds are indicated on the North Atlantic Coast; light to fresh northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	75	78
6 A. M.	70	73	78
9 A. M.	74	79	90
12 M.	78	85	95
4 P. M.	77	83	92
6 P. M.	74	79	89
9 P. M.	71	77	82
12 P. M.	69	75	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....85½
Weather Bureau.....78½
Corresponding date 1898.....72½
Corresponding date for last twenty years....74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 72 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; W. B. Stone, Springfield; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Athens, Ohio.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; J. R. Sayre, Montgomery, Ala.

HOLLAND—A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor, Me.; Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—F. P. Evarts, Meriden, Conn.; W. F. Hitt, Washington; Maxwell Tod, London; William D. Sloane, Lenox.

MURRAY HILL—Guy Ayrault, Groton, Mass.; Robert Andrews, Lenox; Fred. T. C. Crump, England; W. T. Stutz, London.

NETHERLAND—F. C. Brown, Chicago; J. H. S. Eteen, London.

WALDORF—Baron S. A. Erlanger, London; Dr. B. L. Milliken, Cleveland; E. A. Matthews, Shanghai; Lionel Harris, London; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico; Major Madigan, England.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 17.—The Peerless Mill was destroyed by fire to-day, together with the warehouses, elevator, and office building. Loss, $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The large plant of Sommers Brothers, manufacturers of horse collars and leggins, in North Broadway, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance.

GALLATIN, Tenn., July 17.—Last night the entire south side of the Public Square was destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $75,000. The principal block destroyed is that of the Tompkins Opera House. The Post Office was also burned, but the mail and records were saved.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Thomas, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beall, G. S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, hosiery and underwear; 258 Church Street; Gerard House.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and underwear; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Berringer, M. M., Eufala, Ala.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. D. Putnam, dry goods; F. A. Hawes, domestics, white goods, laces, and embroideries; E. A. Sadd, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Barnum S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. P. Barnum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Curry Cash Store," Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, notions and fancy goods; W. P. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. G. Wagner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengle, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street.

David & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; A. R. Murphy, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; A. C. Ellis, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eliel, Loucheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Erlich Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago., Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; Mr. Loper, foreign dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Friedlander, S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. Friedlander, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods; Miss Allenbough, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Noelfe, dry goods; L. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 526 Franklin Street.

Harmon, F. S., & Co., Tacoma, Washington; F. S. Harmon, furniture; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kerngood & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kerngood, buttons; Hotel Marlborough.

Klee, J., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Loeb, H. & L., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Loeb, woolens; I. Loeb, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Lowman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, furnishing and piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics, linens, and white goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. E. Sage, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Macauley, G. T., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Payne, F. A., Boston,

Wanamaker's

In Hot Weather

THE hotter it grows, the more you need Wanamaker's. First, because it has everything that the hot weather demands for your comfort. Second, because it's a cool place.

Moreover, it's a place for little prices and high values, because that is the mercantile nature of things at this season, and Wanamaker's generally has its first choice of whatever chances the market holds.

Like these, among others:—

Bathing Suits. The bathing suit is a union of antagonistic characteristics. Most people wish theirs to be different, yet not conspicuous; quiet, yet effective; striking, but unobtrusive.

See these new styles of ours. They reconcile the conflicting requirements so far as may be. Moreover, prices have been cut:

$2.25—Navy blue flannel; effectively trimmed with white braid.
$3.50—Two styles of navy blue flannel; both prettily braid-trimmed.
$4—Two styles; one mohair, one flannel, trimmed with braid.
$4.50—Fine quality mohair, blue or black; vest and broad white sailor collar, trimmed with braid.
$6—Fine, well-woven, water-shedding serge. Other prices to $10.

Children's Dresses Reductions that are themselves attractions on suits that were attractions unreduced. The irresistibility of that combination is your advantage. These suits—well-shaped skirts and handsome jackets—are extraordinary. A word of price and description:

Reduced from $5 to $3.50—Striking little suits of novelty goods in blue and green checks; white cloth yoke, trimmed in black braid and white; sizes 8 to 12 years.
Reduced from $10 to $5—Eton and sailor suits; blue, brown, or red; silk and braid trimmings; sizes 8 to 12 years.
Reduced from $13 to $7.50—Smart tailor-made suits; serge or lady's cloth, blue, brown, green, or grey. Eton or double-breasted jackets; sizes 8 to 14 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Separate Skirts Still leading upward in value, downward in price. A display of separate skirts that fashion and little prices make alluring. Especially timely in midsummer when the wardrobe needs replenishing. Note:

$1—Duck or pique, white, black, red, navy, or cadet blue. Many worth double.
$2—Pique, all white or polka-dots; trimmed to suit various tastes; values up to $4.50.
$2.50—Pique; handsomely trimmed; many with fine insertions.
$3—Piques; ornate in braid or insertion; burlaps and canvases; values up to $9.
And others in harmony.

Second Floor, Broadway.

The Cotton Dress Goods Serial *Finis* must soon be written. The interesting continued story that's been running in this column day after day has been told—all but a chapter or two. More handsome Summer cotton dress stuffs are bidden good-bye with scant courtesy in to-day's installment. Read further as to the manner:—

At 25c. yd., the 45c. quality—Pineapple Grenadine, an ideal Summer cotton, in 35 pretty patterns of checks and stripes. Crisp, glistening, firm, and durable.
At 18c. yd., the 35c., 37½c., and 40c. qualities—Printed Organdie Pekin, Printed Organdie Raye, Printed Organdie Carreaux, Printed Organdie Lisse; 40 handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds.
Novelties in Embroidered Swiss Muslin come under this price reduction, too:—
At 37½c.—Embroidered Figured Plaid Swiss Muslin; the 75c. quality.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Bayadere Stripe Plaid Swiss Muslin; the $1.25 quality.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslin; the 85c. quality.
At 75c. yd.—Embroidered Striped Swiss Muslin; the $1.50 quality.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Fine Embroideries, Prices Lowered 50 Per Cent. Beautiful work, all of these. Made on hand machines, made to wear, made to wear this season. We will help them find their way into channels of usefulness with just half prices.

Broadway.

Tumblers, 15c. Doz. Here are seven styles, good, serviceable tumblers, prices of which were, up until to-day, 20c. to 40c. a doz., and cheap when priced so. Most of this collection comprises the 25c. and 40c. kinds. 1,000 dozens in all. Choice at 15c. doz.

Main aisle and Basement.

Shoes for Women and Children Priced Very Low Fifth floor offerings again.

To many readers that mere fact contains its own sufficient inducement. Two values here on par with numerous fifth floor shoe store's previous bargains:—

$1.50—Women's low, black kidskin shoes; neat, correct toe shapes, and various styles of heels. $3 is their fair value.
$2.25—Small boys' shoes of box calf; stout, soft, smooth; all spring heels; 9 to 13. Easily worth $1.75.

Night Gowns 38c. Is this unusual? Your choice of three styles of comfortable, roomy, well-made gowns, plaited and beruffled and trimmed in lace or insertion, at 38c. each.

Men's Summer Suits The most suitable, the most fashionable, and really the most popular of all Summer clothing this season are the striped flannel coats and trousers.

WANAMAKER'S

A second shipment has just arrived. They're not plentiful in the market, and the exclusive clothiers who have them ask more money than these will cost you:

In blue and gray mixed Herringbone; extremely stylish; double-breasted, at $11; single-breasted, at $10.
On blue ground, with white stripe, double-breasted, at $12.
In light gray, with narrow dark gray stripe, at $30 and $11.
Some very stylish imported ones at $20.
SERGE SUITS—In good taste and popular always. Here's a lot, all blue, $12 and $15 kinds, from which to choose at $10.
LINEN CRASH SUITS—100 of them. Cool, stylish, inexpensive. Decidedly so now. All the $4 and $5 qualities are marked $3.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Pajamas, At 75c. We have been selling this same quality and style at $1 which was reasonable. Now come 600 suits 25 per cent. cheaper. Cheviots and madras, stripes and plaids, solid colors, white corded frogs.

75c. Each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Outing Hats Soft, light felt in cool, effective shades—notably maple-brown and argent. Broad, graceful, sloping brims; bands or knots of silk, and long, dashing quills. Chic and picturesque. In outline:

At $2—Black, argent or maple with white edgings; knot of corded white silk; quill.
At $2.50—Broad brim; argent with long, wide white quill. $2 without quill.
At $3.35—Extra broad soft brim; wood color or argent; long quill.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

Colored Wrappers The hot days' urgent demand,—roomy, cool, light, well-constructed, well-made wrappers. In all manner of pretty color design. All Summery. Prices:

$1—Striped percales; full front, fitted back; round yoke front and back; 3 rows of braid.
$1.25—Sheer lawn, figured; full front; Watteau back; bretelles, collar and sleeves edged with lace.
$1.75—Striped lawn, white; yoke front and back; full front and plaited back; bretelles edged with embroidery.
$2—Light striped gingham; yoke back and front, edged with embroidery; bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$2.25—Striped lawn; yoke front, plaited back; wide bretelles and collar trimmed with fine embroidery.

Others up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ribbons To meet the insatiable demand for light ribbons. Beautiful garnitures for hat, shirt waist or frock. Ribbons that are worth proclaiming.

New Summer shades; just enough for a day's selling; values up to 20c.; price

8c. a Yard

Taffeta ribbons, white, pink, blue; unusual values, prices: 3½ in. wide, 14c. yd.; 4 in. wide, 18c. yd.; 4¾ in. wide, 20c. yd.

A Sale of Framed Pictures Water colors, artotypes, platinos, colored photographs and photogravures, between 700 and 800 of them. We pass them out to you at less than half value. All are fresh and perfect. 25c. buys some kinds, and other sorts run up to $5. Whatever the price it's less than half regular.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Travelers' Essentials Little conveniences that prevent big inconveniences; small accessories that ensure large comfort. All Wanamaker, all reliable.

Collapsing Cups, leather cases, 25c.; alligator skin cases, 45c.
Chamois Safety Pockets, satin and silicia lined; 85c. to $2.50.
Safety Bags for jewelry, chamois, 35c.
Medicine Cases, 45c. to $4.25.
Telescope Dressing Cases, holding hair, tooth and nail brushes and comb, 85c. to $2.
Folding Dressing Cases, $1.75 to $25.
Travelers' clocks, leather cases, $1.50 to $2.75.
Dashboard clocks, cases in pigskin and patent leather, $1.25 and $1.35.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A SLAVE ON THE AMAZON.

Indiana Adventurer Says He Was Sold in Bondage There.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—G. T. McKim, a prominent citizen of Thornton, has received a letter from Steve Fell, from California, which says that for twelve years he was a slave in a tribe on the Upper Amazon, in South America. He started with two other men, Messrs. Edwards and Boynton, one of whom died from a snake bite and the other from fever. Fell survived an attack of the disease, but the natives charged him so much for their services that he was unable to pay and he was sold into slavery.

He bore years of hardship until in final desperation he decided to escape or die and succeeded in freeing himself, slew his guards, and got away on a raft. Then he found a canoe and made his way down the river until he found a priest who helped him to Rio Janeiro, where he shipped for San Francisco.

In concluding Fell writes: "I am now on a farm, my health much improved. I hope to reach home this coming Winter. I have had one letter from home since arriving here—a message of sadness, indeed—father, mother, one sister, and one brother have died."

KILLED HIMSELF IN ARIZONA.

Dr. F. M. Endlich Had Relatives of Prominence in Pennsylvania.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 17.—Dr. F. M. Endlich, a prominent mining engineer, shot and killed himself to-day at the Orndoff. The cause for the suicide was despondency. Dr. Endlich had relatives at Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 17.—Dr. F. M. Endlich, whose death at Tucson, Ariz., was reported this afternoon, was a son of the late John Endlich, at one time a United States Consul to Switzerland. Dr. Endlich was a brother of G. A. Endlich, at present additional law Judge of the Berks County Penn.) Court. He was a highly educated and brilliant man.

Canal Investigation Testimony.

ALBANY, July 17.—Gov. Roosevelt, through his private secretary, Mr. Youngs, to-day announced that he would make no comment on the report of Messrs. MacFarlane and Fox, the special counsel appointed by him to review the testimony taken by the Canal Investigation Commission, which will be made public next Thursday. On the same day Attorney General Davies will give out the report of his deputy, Mr. Shove, which will differ in some respects from the report made by the Governor's special counsel.

Heat Causes a Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

GLASGOW, Mont., July 17.—A Great Northern work train was wrecked last night and five of the railroad's employes were hurt. The accident was due to the great heat, which had expanded several tight rails and caused them to spread.

MILES ANSWERS CRITICS

Says He Wanted Largest Number of Troops for Philippines.

QUOTES OFFICIAL LETTERS

Statement Says Gen. Merritt Desired More Regulars, but the Entire Command Asked For Was Smaller.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—This statement was prepared at Army Headquarters to-day and given out for publication:

"There has been some discussion in the press recently relating to an alleged difference of opinion regarding the number of troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands in the first instance.

"Immediately upon receiving the news, through press dispatches, of Dewey's victory at Manila, Gen. Miles recommended the dispatch of a military force to the Philippine Islands. The following is his letter:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to recommend that Gen. Thomas M. Anderson be sent to occupy the Philippine Islands, in command of the following troops: Two battalions Fourteenth Infantry, two troops Fourth Cavalry, one regiment of infantry, California Volunteers, two batteries heavy artillery, California Volunteers, one regiment of infantry, Oregon Volunteers, one regiment of infantry, Washington Volunteers, the troops to go with all the necessary appliances, supplies, and equipment. Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding, U. S. A.

"The force above designated was, approximately, 5,000 men, and the recommendation was approved by the President as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 4, 1898.

The troops designated by Gen. Miles, if approved by the Secretary of War, should be assembled at San Francisco, Cal., for such service as may be ordered hereafter. W. McK.

"Up to this time no communication had been received from Admiral Dewey, his first dispatch, dated May 1, not reaching Washington until May 7. Later the following dispatch was received from him:

Hongkong, May 15, 1898. (Cavite, May 13.)
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

* * * I am maintaining strict blockade of Manila by sea, and believe the rebels are hemming in by land, although they are inactive and making no demonstrations. Great scarcity of provisions in the city. I believe the Spanish Governor General will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. To retain possession and thus control Philippine Islands would require, in my best judgment, well-equipped force of 5,000 men, although United States troops sent by Peking will be very useful to relieve the Olympia of guarding Cavite. United States troops should make provision for extremely hot, unhealthy climate. Spanish force is estimated at 10,000 men. The rebels are reported 30,000 men. DEWEY.

"On May 16, 1898, after seeing the above dispatch from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles made the following recommendation:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, May 16, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following: In order to make the United States force as strong and effective as possible, with a view to its maintaining our possession and our flag on the Philippine Islands, and at the same time relieve our navy as speedily as possible, I suggest that the command sent there consist of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth United States Infantry, two squadrons of Fourth Cavalry, one battery of heavy artillery from the Seventh, and two batteries of light artillery from the Seventh, and in addition 12,975 volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, and Minnesota, already designated. I also recommend that two twelve-inch guns, two ten-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, and eight mortars, to be dismounted; also two eight-inch guns now at Benicia Barracks—all to be placed on board ships at San Francisco and sent to Manila, there to be mounted as speedily as possible for the defense of that harbor, and used together with any rapid-fire guns that can be spared from the fleet now at that place. When this is accomplished, the fleet can be released for more important service. The guns and mortars referred to should be replaced as soon as possible by others sent to San Francisco from the gun foundries and arsenals on the Atlantic Coast. Very respectfully yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

"The troops designated in the above communication numbered 15,425 men, which was over 10,000 more than Admiral Dewey had asked for, but notwithstanding this it was Gen. Miles's opinion that, in view of the Admiral's statement that the Spanish force was estimated at 10,000 men, it would be advisable for us to have a preponderating force.

"In the meantime Gen. Merritt had been selected to command the expedition for the Philippines, and in a letter to the President, dated May 13, 1898, he submitted an estimate of troops necessary to constitute such expedition, comprising 14,400 men, of which number 3,000 were regulars. On May 15 he supplemented this by an estimate for a siege battery and a small ordnance detachment.

"Gen. Miles had not seen Gen. Merritt's estimate when he wrote the letter of May 16, given above. This letter was referred to Gen. Merritt for remark, and was received back with the following indorsement:

Headquarters Department of the East,
Governors Island, May 17, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army. I consider the composition of the force outlined by the Major General commanding the army as unsuited to the ends to be accomplished, and insufficient in efficiency for the expedition to the Philippines.

Two regiments of regular infantry, two-thirds of a regiment of regular cavalry, and two light batteries is a very small proportion of the forty-two regular regiments in the army when the work to be done consists of conquering a territory 7,000 miles from our base, defended by a regularly-trained and acclimated army of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, and inhabited by 14,000,000 people, the majority of whom will regard us with the intense hatred born of race and religion.

Besides, if I am not greatly mistaken, the suggested command is only on paper, as the Fourteenth Infantry is only partially available. My letters of May 13 and 15 give the composition and minimum strength of the regular force I deem necessary. W. MERRITT,
Major General Commanding.

"It was then referred to Gen. Miles for further remark and was indorsed by him as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1898.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War:

The reference to the Spanish troops is believed to be very much exaggerated. No reports have been received thus far that there is anything like the number indicated in the above endorsement, while the population of that territory is probably nearer one-half the number stated. The number of troops already ordered to the Philippine Islands is three times as many as Admiral Dewey called for. The force ordered at this time is not expected to carry on a war to conquer an extensive territory, and the chief object of the within letter was to suggest a means of quickly establishing a strong garrison to command the harbor of Manila and to relieve the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey with the least possible delay. This, in my judgment, is of pre-eminent importance.

The troops mentioned in the within letter as available to send to that department number 15,425. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to-day, will be approximately 1,000 more. These troops, in my judgment, are all that it would be advisable to send to the Philippine Islands at this time. If it be deemed advisable to send additional regiments, they can be sent from New Orleans or Tampa, but the force now ordered to be sent is, as already indicated, 10,000 more than will be required for the purpose.

It is, however, in my judgment, of the highest importance that orders should be sent to place the six high-power guns and eight 12-inch mortars, with at least fifty rounds of ammunition per gun and mortar, on vessels at San Francisco, and possibly Puget Sound, with the least possible delay, and sent to the harbor of Manila and mounted as speedily as possible. It may be advisable to send additional guns. These orders should be sent by telegraph, and the Engineer and Ordnance Departments should be directed to expedite the work by every possible means.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding.

"It thus appears there was no controversy regarding the number of troops to be sent, Gen. Miles, in fact, having designated more than Gen. Merritt called for, but only a difference of opinion as to the composition of the force, Gen. Merritt desiring to have more regulars than were designated by Gen. Miles.

"Certain newspapers have attempted to show that Gen. Miles did not want more than 6,000 troops to be sent to the Philippines under Gen. Merritt, but the above official correspondence shows this not to be the fact."

Ships Race from Hawaiian Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A race of 15,000 miles for a prize of $1,000 terminated at the Delaware Breakwater yesterday upon the arrival of the ships I. F. Chapman and W. F. Babcock and the bark St. Catherine from the Hawaiian Islands. All three are American-built and American-owned vessels, and are commanded by American skippers. It was while the three vessels were taking cargoes of sugar in this country's newly acquired possessions that their masters arranged the race. Allowance was made for the difference of time in the departure of the vessels, but notwithstanding over two weeks elapsed before the departure of the first, the Babcock, and the last, the St. Catherine, all three vessels arrived within a few hours of each other, with the St. Catherine a winner.

PENDING RECIPROCITY DEALS.

Time for Concluding Treaties Will Expire July 24—Herr von Mumm Says Nothing of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The present week closes the period of two years prescribed by Section 4 of the Dingley tariff law within which reciprocity treaties may be negotiated, and, as a result, there is much activity in the foreign quarters having reciprocity negotiations pending.

The most important negotiations are those of the Franco-American treaty. Last week the negotiations had reached a rather critical stage, as neither side was quite satisfied with what had been given. But to-day the prospects have brightened materially, and it is said in high official quarters that there is every prospect of a final and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

Three treaties with Great Britain, relating to the West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Bermuda, and Guiana, also remain to be signed. The treaties were concluded some time ago between Mr. Kasson and the British chargé, Mr. Tower, but the formality of signing them was deferred until the British Foreign Office and the three colonies had expressed approval. It is understood that Mr. Tower is now prepared to proceed, and that the final formalities will be carried out within the next few days.

A treaty with the Argentine Republic is also likely to result. These negotiations have been carried on in Argentina by Minister Buchanan. Unofficial cable advices from there indicate that the treaty is closed and that Argentina secures concessions on sugar, hides, and wools, and that the United States receives concessions on canned goods, certain food products, and timber.

Reciprocity with Italy will probably be concluded at an early day.

The German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, to-day presented to the President Herr Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who has just arrived from Germany and who is to act as ad interim Ambassador during the absence of the Ambassador in Germany.

Ordinarily, the arrival of a Chargé d'Affaires is not of special significance, but in this case it has been thought that Herr Mumm had a special mission as to reciprocity. He made no mention of this during his calls to-day, as they were entirely social. All the indications, however, are that he will not make any active efforts on reciprocity, for the present, at least. This view appears to be borne out by the fact that he will leave Washington next week.

MONEY FOR TIPS ON WEATHER.

The Government Bureau Is After a Clever Swindler.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Acting Chief of the Weather Bureau requests publication of the following:

"The Weather Bureau is advised through the official in charge of its Ohio section of the climate and crop service that a number of firms in the western part of that State have been victimized by a person obtaining money upon promise of furnishing weather forecasts. As all information at the disposal of the Weather Bureau that is of interest to the public is gratuitously given so far as the facilities of the bureau will permit, and as no one is authorized to arrange for supplying such information for money consideration, any person soliciting compensation for such service should be arrested upon charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"Action will be taken by the bureau to apprehend and prosecute the guilty parties."

OREGON TROOPS ARE COLD.

Shivering in San Francisco, They Ask the President for Overcoats.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President McKinley received a telegram from San Francisco to-day saying that the Oregon troops at the Presidio were without overcoats and were suffering from the weather and in danger of pneumonia. The dispatch stated that having just returned from a tropical climate they could not withstand the cold, and that there were plenty of overcoats in the Quartermaster's Department. President McKinley directed that such clothing as was necessary for the comfort of the troops be issued to them. It is stated at the War Department that the matter of clothing for the troops was at their own disposal.

Each man is allowed $100 annually for clothing, and if he does not use the whole amount he draws the residue. The Oregon men can draw upon this clothing credit if they want to and get overcoats or other things, but it will be charged to their clothing account and taken out of the money paid them when they are mustered out.

IDAHO MINERS PROTEST.

Call on the President to Discuss the Situation at Wardner.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President McKinley to-day was called upon by Senator Carter of Montana and Senator Heitfeld of Idaho, accompanied by Edward Boyce of Butte, Mon., President of the Western Federation of Miners, and W. R. Goldensmith, Secretary of the Local Miners' Union at Wardner, Idaho. The last-named gentlemen are a committee representing the miners lately engaged in the strike at Wardner, which resulted in calling out troops under Gen. Merriam at the request of the Governor of Idaho.

The interview with the President lasted some time, and the entire situation was thoroughly discussed. The committee informed the President that the necessity for the troops had been represented in a false light, and added that, in their opinion, the Federal authority was being used in an illegitimate manner. The President told the committee that the troops had been sent only upon the request of the Governor, and were there for no other purpose than to preserve the peace.

After the interview both members of the committee expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the attitude of the Administration, which, they asserted, had been misrepresented by the local authorities.

EXAMINER McGAY NOT GUILTY.

Commission Finds He Made Errors, but Is Honest and Competent.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Treasury commission engaged in investigations at the Appraiser's Stores, New York, has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of charges against the examiner of tea, Isaac McGay.

The commission finds that widely divergent views are expressed by importers and others in the tea trade concerning the competency and efficiency of the examiner. A number declared that McGay was incompetent; others are quite as positive that he is well qualified for the position, and still others express the opinion that, while the examiner has made mistakes, the fault is really in the law itself.

The commission reports that under the operation of the tea act, teas which are low grade, but are pure and wholesome, have been refused admission solely because they did not equal the standard in point of cup quality, strength, and flavor. In the opinion of the commission there has been rigid enforcement of the tea act at New York. It is concluded that Examiner McGay is honest and qualified by experience to determine whether or not a tea is pure and wholesome and fit for consumption, although he has unquestionably made mistakes in passing upon the relative excellence of tea—errors which are not to be altogether avoided, even by the selection of the best expert in the country to serve as examiner.

The question is presented by importers whether or not the word "quality," considered with "purity and fitness for consumption," is synonymous with wholesomeness. If no teas should be excluded when they are as pure and fit for consumption as the Government standard—and many importers contend that that is the intent of the tea act—then the tests for quality should be discontinued.

Suggestions are made concerning the method of selecting witnesses in the hearing of protests. No action, if any is contemplated by the department, has yet been taken on the reports.

Young Man Drowns in an Oxford Pond

OXFORD, Mass., July 17.—Assistant Postmaster Clarence L. Darling of this town was drowned while trying to swim across Lowe's Pond here shortly before noon today. It is supposed he was attacked with cramps. Darling was one of the most popular and highly respected young men of Oxford. He was graduated from the Oxford High School two years ago.

Mrs. Boardman Dies of Injuries.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 17.—Mrs. T. Dennie Boardman, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident here Saturday evening, died early this morning. Mrs. Boardman did not regain consciousness after the accident. She suffered from a fracture at the base of the brain.

OTIS'S REPORTS DENOUNCED

Correspondents Draw Dark Pictures of the Philippine Situation.

BLAME PLACED ON THE CENSOR

Specify Suppression of Defeats, Underestimation of Filipinos' Tenacity of Purpose and American Losses.

MANILA, July 11., via Hongkong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of the press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship.

The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement, which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system, and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green of his staff censor.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'The situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering unconverted statements of facts on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record.
"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun.
"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press.
"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald.
"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.
"Richard Little, Chicago Tribune."

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

War Department Concerned Upon Receipt of Correspondents' Manifesto —Army Officer's Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department was manifestly a good deal exercised this morning when the copy of the Manila Round Robin was received. For many weeks it has been known at the office of the Secretary of War that there was objection among the correspondents at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines to the rigidity of the censorship exercised there by the General in command. Inquiries concerning allegations that the army dispatches were doctored have been uniformly sneered at, and the assurance has been given that only such information was suppressed as would, if published, afford advantage to the Filipinos.

One officer near the Secretary of War said that the issue of the statement made it plain that the men who wrote it are convinced that their usefulness in the campaign is at an end. Under the regulations all newspaper men are camp followers, having the status of other civilians allowed to travel with an army. They are subject to the orders and regulations of the army camp, and may be subjected also to trial by court-martial for violations of the articles of war and the regulations governing all officers and men.

"Now," said he, "these correspondents, whether right or wrong, have done something calculated to subvert discipline. To overrule the General commanding after his action has been commended, in consequence of this complaint, would have an unfortunate effect upon the army. Either Gen. Otis or the correspondents must command hereafter.

"If there was any intention of displacing Otis—which I do not believe has been the case—this performance is not likely to hasten it. Otis has not done anything to entitle him to be humiliated as well as superseded."

There are two views, however, of the matter here, as was soon discovered. An officer who is disposed to regard the information contained in the statement of the correspondents at Manila as most impressive talked about it this afternoon in a somewhat different way from the officer just quoted.

"I should assume," said he, "that the circumstances must have been very urgent to lead to such unanimity. It is true that correspondents are camp followers and subject to military discipline while accepting the privilege of living with the army. These gentlemen have evidently dared to do their duty to the newspapers they represent, even at the risk of being sent out of the Philippines, as it is possible Gen. Otis may decide that they shall be. The transgression is plain.

"But what have they said that the people here ought not to know? Have they said anything that most of us have not already known? Aside from the offense of having positively asserted that many soldiers are dying of heat and disease and that some of them do not care to remain longer in the army, all of these things have been asserted over and over. There is nothing very offensive in their statement, except that they have not followed military methods in sending it.

"The paper ought to have been submitted to Gen. Otis for transmission, and it seems to me he could not have refused to advance it to the department. If he did not, then it would have been proper, if the men were prepared to be replaced by others who had not made themselves personally objectionable to the commanding General, to adopt the method they have chosen of getting their status before the people of the United States.

"As for the necessity of increasing the army in the Philippines, the President and the Secretary of War have been aware of that for some time. I know that Gen. Miles has so advised both the President and Secretary of War. The correspondents cannot be accused of desiring to aid the Filipinos by their objections to the censorship of their dispatches, for we have long been informed that the Manila newspapers have printed news and criticism day after day that Gen. Otis would not permit to be sent to the United States. The correspondents must have been exasperated by that discrimination. It seems to me they should not have been provoked to issue such a statement."

THE CABINET TO ACT.

Newspaper Men's Round Robin to be Considered at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Manila dispatch sent from Hongkong by the newspaper men will be taken up by the Cabinet tomorrow.

So far as can be learned, nothing has been done or decided on concerning the communication.

LONDON TIMES ON GEN. OTIS.

Declares He Might as Well Cease Playing the Ostrich.

LONDON, July 18.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says:

"Gen. Otis cannot conceal or explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says:

"The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him, and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern States."

GEN. CORBIN'S STATEMENT.

Declares the Complaints of Correspondents Are Without Basis.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Regarding statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored, contrary to the usual custom, Adjt. Gen. Corbin said today:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice. A word of explanation is perhaps due the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limits the endurance of the clerks, who, by the way, are as competent as any that can be found anywhere.

"Complaints were made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work by direct application for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public service. As a matter of protection of the public interests and good administration the order of June 22 was issued.

"The censure of the so-caller censored press is without just cause, and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from Gen. Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office; every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement. What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the business of the paper was inquired for of the printers, rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

"The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information we receive; this has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts regarding events that have transpired have been given in fullness."

GEN. OTIS REPORTS DEATHS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department has received advices from Gen. Otis, giving the following list of deaths since his last report:

Dysentery—July 8, James J. Higgins, Corporal, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry; George W. Warrington, Company I, First Colorado; Ernest Weldoff, Company I, Third Regiment; Ludwig F. Mohlin, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; July 14, Harry J. Reisig, Company M, First Colorado.

Drowned Accidental—June 24, Michael Sullivan, Company M, Ninth Infantry; July 4, George J. Wilson, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.

Death from Typhoid Fever—July 7, August Nolfe, Company A, Fourth Infantry.

Nephritis—John Quinlan, Sergeant, band, Eighteenth Infantry.

Hemiplegia—July 13, William Hodge, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

From Wounds in Action—June 28, Frank A. Duval, Company F, First Colorado. Death occurred on Relief, at Nagasaki.

CANNON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Cannon is evidently not seeking the approval of the anti-expansionists. He visited the War Department to-day to make inquiry about some Illinois appointments to the new volunteers. He went about his business cheerfully and hopefully, and, when stopped to get his opinion about the Philippines situation, he wagged his left hand in his customary fashion when about to address the House, and answered, without hesitation:

"We have acquired certain treaty obligations in the Philippines. We must establish law and order over there, whether it takes 50,000 or 500 men. Sensible people take that view of it; damn fools are on the other side."

FATALLY HURT NEAR WABASH.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., July 17.—Bertha Enyart was fatally injured this morning at 4 o'clock in a crossing accident on the Erie Railroad, between Boliver and Laketon, this county.

With Arthur Millironson, a postal clerk on the Wabash Railroad, she yesterday drove to North Manchester, and as they were driving over the track they were caught by a passenger train, which wrecked the buggy, killed the horse, and threw the young man and woman sixty feet. Millironson recovered sufficiently to be brought home here this afternoon, but the girl, who is under the care of the Erie surgeon at Laketon, is bleeding internally and will die.

WASHINGTON STREET CLEANERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Albert Daggett and his partner, Dugan, who have a contract to clean the streets of Washington, have been criticised by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, who alleges that the contractors have violated the terms of the contract in several particulars, chiefly in not employing the number of men contracted for, in only half doing the work, and, incidentally, for not providing the cleaners with squeegees.

The contract required, among other things, that each sweeper shall be furnished with a squeegee for use in wet or slippery weather. The recommendation of the Superintendent that the contractors be required to show cause, by next Friday, why the contract shall not be suspended is approved by the Commissioners of the District.

DIAMOND THIEF CONFESSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Abe" Gelula, the jewelry salesman captured in Chicago by Detective Herman and held for the theft of $8,000 worth of diamonds from Michael Price & Co. of New York City, has confessed to the police, and informed Detectives Herman and Flynn that the greater portion of the stolen goods are in Chicago. Gelula sold all save a few of the stolen jewels to a man in business on the West Side. He sold others in Philadelphia on his way to Chicago.

Price, accompanied by Sergt. John Fogarty of the New York Police Department, has arrived here, identified the prisoner, and will take him back.

Gelula made a full confession. He told the detectives he sold the diamonds to P. H. Hatowski of 408 Jefferson Street, and his brother, Boas Hatowski, of 182 West Twelfth Street. The stones he said he sold here are one three-stone diamond lace pin, one eight-carat solitaire diamond ring, one pair of earrings, weighing a total of six and one-half carats; one pair of diamond bracelets, nineteen stones each, weighing a total of nineteen carats.

The Hatowskis admitted having bought jewels from Gelula, but would not admit having bought any diamonds answering the description of the stolen gems. They were arrested on their refusal to show the articles they purchased from Gelula. The detectives are confident they will recover the property.

Steam Yacht Avenel Ashore at Salem.

SALEM, Mass., July 17.—The steam yacht Avenel is ashore on Eagle Island Bar, in this harbor. The Avenel is 125 feet long. She is owned by Mr. Spaulding of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co., sugar refiners, of Boston. The yacht is not severely damaged, and will probably float off at high tide. She went on in a fog.

GEN. LUDLOW'S CRITICISMS.

Says American Papers and People Do Not Know the Cubans.

HAVANA, July 17.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, thinks that the American press and people scarcely realize the wonderful development which the last six months have wrought in Cuba. During the progress of the insurrection an important section of the American press was in the habit of describing the average Cuban as very little short of an angel. Then came the reaction, during which some journals described him as an untamed savage. These extremes are equally far from the truth.

Another thing he criticises is the disposition of some American papers to call the widest attention to the foolish actions of non-representative Cub

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES

Colonia Outsails Amorita and Quisetta in the Sound.

SYCE TOO SPEEDY FOR KESTREL

The Raceabout Spindrift Wins from Mongoose by a Good Margin—Wind Shifty and Streaky.

Light, streaky winds marked the second regatta yesterday of Larchmont race week. The results of the races were, therefore, due no less to good fortune in getting the streaks than to handling and merits of the boats. There was a good representation of schooners, most of them sailing in a one-class race as well as in their own racing classes, and in the 51-foot sloop class the Syce and Kestrel had for companion the Acushla II., which managed to go through the race without a breakdown.

When the preparatory signal was given at 11:30 A. M. the wind was shifty, backing and hauling between southwest and west-northwest. The course for the schooners and big sloops had for outer marks the Parsonage Point buoy off Rye Neck, and the Red Spring buoy at Hempstead Harbor, the starts and finishing line being between two stake boats off Larchmont Harbor. This three times around gave a course of 32¼ nautical miles, the points of sailing being a broad reach, a close reach, and a beat. The schooners Colonia, Amorita, Quisetta, Latona, and Atlantic made the three rounds, while Uncas and Clorita and the sloops went twice around.

For raceabouts and knockabouts the course lay in the same general directions, the length twice around being 10½ miles.

The start was at 11:35 for the big schooners, the other starts following at five-minute intervals. The yachts crossed with booms to starboard and carrying their ballooners. The order and time of crossing the starting line was as follows:

Schooners.—Colonia, 11:35:40; Quisetta, 11:35:40; Amorita, 11:35:40; Latona, 11:30:10, and Atlantic, 11:39:48.

Schooners, Class F.—Clorita, 11:41:45, and Uncas, 11:42:00.

Sloops.—Acushla II., 11:45:10; Kestrel, 11:46:08, and Syce, 11:46:13.

Raceabouts.—Spindrift and Mongoose.

Knockabouts.—Thega and Midge.

Colonia led throughout the race. Amorita rounded the first mark before Quisetta, and she continued to increase her lead, being favored by streaks of wind, and also being noticeably better handled. Sharing interest with Amorita and Quisetta were the fifty-one-footers. Particular attention was given to Acushla II., which was skillfully handled by Wilmer Hanan. In so light a wind there was little to fear from weakness in her rig, which was the cause of her being disabled in the first two races in which she entered. The centreboard lost in her third essay at racing had been replaced. She had got away first, and she led the way throughout the first round, Syce close at her heels, while Kestrel dropped astern. There was some jockeying for the windward position in rounding the home mark. Acushla II. got around first, but before she had got up her balloon jiptopsail for the broad reach, Syce rounded into the windward position, and, setting a big jibtopsail, a luffing match followed, which took the two boats nearly over to Flagler's Point. Kestrel, profiting by this, picked up her loss, and rounded the first mark on the second round over six minutes in the lead, the other two coming up before the wind with spinnakers set. Acushla II. led here by ten seconds, but she lost it all in the close reach to the second mark, where Syce led her a half minute. Kestrel's lead was diminished on the close reach. For the rest of the course Acushla II. proved disappointing, and she finished last. The yachts were timed at the various marks as follows:

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL RACE.

	First Round. First Mark.	Second Mark.	Home Mark.
Colonia	11:54:51	12:19:19	12:59:09
Amorita	11:56:19	12:21:36	1:07:28
Quisetta	11:56:14	12:22:13	1:11:18
Latona	11:56:30	12:24:56	1:19:55
Atlantic	12:02:33	12:30:26	1:23:09
	Second Round.		
Colonia	1:20:34	1:51:03	2:25:38
Amorita	1:37:10	2:06:51	2:46:16
Quisetta	1:39:39	2:10:29	2:54:52
Latona	1:45:06	2:17:53	3:11:23
Atlantic	Time not taken	2:26:52	3:21:23

Following in the same order the schooners made these marks on the third round, Colonia rounding the first mark at 2:46:26 and the second mark at 3:16:10. They finished as follows: Colonia, 4:06:53; Amorita, 4:26:07; Quisetta, 4:33:21; Latona, 4:58:39, and Atlantic, 5:07:00.

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

	FIRST ROUND. 1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Home Mark.
Uncas	12:08:47	12:41:54	1:35:06
Clorita	12:07:00	12:38:18	1:37:28
	SECOND ROUND. 1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
Uncas	2:08:34	2:43:57	3:57:47
Clorita	2:08:50	2:39:33	3:55:55

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

	FIRST ROUND. 2d Mark.	Home Mark.
Syce	12:43:10	1:29:38
Acushla II.	12:42:15	1:29:23
Kestrel	12:44:44	1:32:02
	SECOND ROUND. 1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
Syce	2:08:24	2:36:37	3:34:11
Acushla II.	2:08:14	2:37:08	3:40:53
Kestrel	2:02:51	2:35:15	3:38:39

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

	FIRST ROUND. Home Mark.	Finish.
Spindrift	1:05:55	2:16:00
Mongoose	1:14:06	2:21:13

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

	FIRST ROUND. Home Mark.	Finish.
Midge	1:14:20	2:26:50
Thelga	1:20:18	2:32:51

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL RACE.

Start 11:35 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. Time.	Cor't'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	4:31:53	4:31:53
Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	5:32:00	5:27:21
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	4:51:07	4:37:17
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:58:21	4:40:59
Latona, H. C. Eno	74.42	5:23:39	5:09:22

SCHOONERS—HANDICAP RACE.

Start 11:35 A. M.

Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	5:27:12	5:17:12
Latona, H. C. Eno	74.42	5:22:29	5:22:29

SCHOONERS—CLASS D—75-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:35 A. M.

Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	74.86	4:51:07	4:51:07
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	4:58:21	4:54:49

SCHOONERS—CLASS F—65-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:40 A. M.

Clorita, Philip F. Dodge	51.46	4:15:55	4:15:55
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	51.46	4:17:47	4:17:47

SLOOPS—CLASS K—51-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start 11:45 A. M.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:49:11	3:49:11
Kestral, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:53:39	3:53:39
Acushla II., W. and A. Hanan	50.15	3:55:53	3:55:53

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Start 11:50 A. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	2:26:00	2:26:00
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	2:31:13	2:31:13

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start 11:58 A. M.

Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	2:28:50	2:28:50
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:34:51	2:34:51

The winners were: Special schooner class—Colonia won from Amorita by 5:24, from Quisetta by 9:06, from Latona by 37:29, and from Atlantic by 55:28; Amorita won from Quisetta by 3:42; Clorita won from Uncas by 1:52; Syce won from Kestrel by 4:28, and from Acushla II. by 6:42; Atlantic won from Latona by 5:17, Latona allowing ten minutes' handicap.

Spindrift won from Mongoose by 5:13, and Midge won from Thelga by 6 minutes.

Changes in Yachts Placed Saturday.

The following changes were announced by the Larchmont Regatta Committee yesterday on the results of the Saturday race:

The Knockabout, sailed by C. M. MacLellan, returned as not having finished, took second prize. Thelga was returned as beaten by Kitty Wink. Kitty Wink did not sail the course.

Esperanza Outsails Vaquero III.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—In a very light wind this afternoon, the fleet of thirty-footers raced over a sixteen-mile course in Narragansett Bay. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:40:27	2:13:27
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:47:58	2:14:58
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:42:16	2:15:16
Asahhu, L. Warren	5:42:31	2:15:31
Carolina, P. Jones	5:43:47	2:16:47
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:45:26	2:18:26
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:50:26	2:23:26

Start was made at 3:27 o'clock, with the wind in the southwest.

CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Hackett and Allen Win the Championship in Doubles.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Hackett and Allen today won the right to hold the title of Western tennis champions in doubles and to represent the West in the National Championship Tournament at Newport. They defeated Myers and Wardner in an exciting contest. The latter team put up a strong fight, and although Hackett and Allen won in straight sets they were compelled to work hard for their victory. In the semi-finals in singles, Allen defeated Sam Neel, and Hackett went down before the old Western champion, Carl Neel, who played in the same great form to-day that he showed two years ago when he won the championship. He beat Hackett without the slightest difficulty. Neel and Allen will meet in the finals to-morrow. Summaries:

Finals in Doubles—Hackett and Allen beat Myers and Wardner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-finals in Singles—Allen beat Sam Neel, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; Carl Neel beat Hackett, 6—1, 6—2.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD ORDERS.

Employes Resent Changes in Runs, Pay, and Other Matters—No Strike Anticipated.

Certain changes in matters of discipline, running time, and pay, recently ordered by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad management, have caused widespread discussion and more or less grumbling on the part of the men, who are disagreeably affected. Informal conferences that have been held by some of the employes at different places along the line have given rise to rumors that a strike was being planned. At the offices of the company, in the Grand Central Station, the statement was made yesterday that there was no expectation of any trouble and not the slightest fear of a strike.

The changes recently ordered, it was explained, were made in the interest of greater facility and uniformity in the operation of the road. While some of the men felt themselves aggrieved for the time being, an equal number, it was asserted, were distinctly benefited. For instance, in order to equalize the rates of pay on the Eastern and Western divisions, the wages of some men have been raised while the wages of others have been lowered. On the Eastern division some of the conductors will receive a slight advance, while on the Western division some of the conductors will receive less. In the cases of the brakemen and baggagemen on the two divisions the conditions are reversed; on the Western division the pay goes up and on the Eastern division the pay goes down. According to the executive officers this rearrangement of pay rates is entirely impersonal and will in the end be to the general advantage of the employes. It is asserted that in this rearrangement the expense to the company has been considerably increased.

There has been a rearrangement of runs, which has caused much dissatisfaction because it has changed the hours of a large number of men. The company's representative in this city declares that on the Western division the changes made in this respect will in the main lessen the number of working hours for the trainmen.

One of the most grievous causes of complaint is the recent order requiring some of the employes to procure new uniforms of a standard quality and color. The General Manager justifies this order on the ground that it is designed to secure uniformity in the appearance of the train and station men. The e is nothing new in the requirement that the conductors, brakemen, and station agents must wear uniforms. They have been doing that for several years, but the company desires all the men to have uniforms of the same color and style.

There was some talk among the employes yesterday of formulating their grievances and sending them to the President and General Manager at the main office of the company, in New Haven. No complaints, either verbal or written, had been received at the Superintendent's office, in this city, up to last night.

NEW STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Employes Withdraw Again and a Tie-Up Follows—Only One Line Operated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The inauguration of a second strike by the employes of the big Consolidated Railroad Company was a complete surprise to the public this morning and nearly so to the company. Ever since the men returned to work three weeks ago, under an agreement prepared by a committee of the City Council and signed by representatives of the strikers and of the company, there had been frequent complaints on the part of the men that the company was not living up to the agreement. Several conferences were held, the last about a week ago, and it was then announced that everything was satisfactory or would be as soon as the company had been given ample time to adjust its schedules and arrange the runs.

The presence on cars of the non-union men who were retained after the settlement of the strike was still a bone of contention, however, and a crisis was reached yesterday, when, it is claimed, a number of union men were discharged for refusing to go out on cars with non-union men. A meeting followed last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning the decision to strike was reached. All the lines were tied up from 5 o'clock until after 8, when the operation of the Euclid Avenue Line with non-union men under police protection was undertaken. Cars were run at five-minute intervals on that line until evening, but no attempt was made to move cars on other lines.

Henry A. Everett, President of the company, issued a statement this evening, in which he says the terms of the agreement with the strikers had been strictly adhered to, but that it was impossible to inaugurate all the reforms promptly, because of the continued interference with the non-union crews, and he holds the union men directly responsible for this.

He attributes the present strike to a feeling of disappointment on the part of the union men because the non-union men have not been "mobbed and beaten out of the company's service." He says that he will operate the cars if he is given police protection. Protection has been promised by Mayor Farley, and it is said that the militia will be called out if the police are unable to preserve order.

There has been a little disorder to-day, but nothing of a serious nature.

CHICAGO BOILERMAKERS OUT.

Nearly All the Plants in the City Tied Up by Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Fifteen hundred members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders struck to-day for more pay and less work, causing most of the big boiler manufacturing establishments to shut down and suspend operations. The strikers are demanding 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and a half holiday Saturday. The scale now provides for nine hours' work, with a wage rate ranging from 20 to 30 cents.

Last Monday the ultimatum of the workmen was given to the employers, with the announcement that the union would expect communications in regard to the demand during the week. The employers ignored the men. Only two manufacturers answered the manifesto, and they refused to grant the demand; consequently the unionists fulfilled their threat, and to-day not one of the 1,500 boilermakers and helpers "showed up" at their places.

MRS. SEELEY WANTS A DIVORCE.

Wife of New York Bank Defaulter Will Sue for Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 17.—Mrs. Seeley, wife of Samuel C. Seeley, who robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York, and who is now in prison for the crime, is at Fishlake, west of here.

She admits that the report that she was about to sue for divorce was true, but denies that she expects to marry J. W. Fowler, formerly a wealthy car manufacturer of Brooklyn, who is with her. She says Mr. Fowler is her half-brother, and that she is not engaged or has any idea of remarrying. They have spent their Summers at this lake for two seasons.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Maxine, Hard Knot, and Oread, Popular with the Talent, Won.

THE PROGRAMME WELL FILLED

Montanic and Maribert Withdrawn from the First Event, but Are Entered to Meet on Thursday.

Light fields and such unsatisfactory races as those run on Saturday are not calculated to draw out large crowds, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association learned as much yesterday when its gate receipts for the day were counted. The bare spots in the grand stand and the easy freedom with which one could move through the betting ring was all in marked contrast with the crowded stand and betting ring of Saturday, even though the programme for the day was a well filled one.

The racing was not high class, for most of the good horses on the metropolitan circuit have been shipped to Saratoga, but there was enough of interest in the day's sport to satisfy the crowd. The track was cuppy and thick.

The opening race of the day, a handicap for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile, promised to decide a question that has bothered racegoers since Montanic beat Maribert last Friday. Both horses were entered for this race, and as the distance was the same as on Friday, and many contended that Maribert should have won on that occasion, it was thought that the matter of superiority would be definitely settled. Both were withdrawn, and so was Vulcain, but there will be a test on Thursday, for a special race for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile has been arranged, and Montanic and Maribert have been named to start. There will be probably additional entries, but if the two named do not go there will be no race. The association will add a suitable purse to the $500 entrance fee of each starter.

The racing of the day was commonplace, but satisfactory generally to the public, for three favorites won, and the public benefited thereby. Two well-played horses, Halo and Avenstoke, and an outsider, Mail Bag, at 40 to 1, won the other three races.

The favorite, Maxine, led all the way in the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, and won handily from Lackland, while Formero, who was considered fast enough to have a good chance of beating Maxine, showed well for six furlongs, and then dropped far to the rear, badly beaten. Hard Knot, another winning favorite, had matters almost all his own way. He trailed easily behind Rare Perfume and Sky Scraper, who made all the running to the stretch, and then, when they had tired themselves, he overhauled them rapidly and won as he pleased. Greatland rushed out of the bunch at the end and took second place.

The filly race for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was an easy one for Perry Belmont's Oread. Her Ladyship, who was played heavily by J. H. Holland and his friends, showed the way around until within a sixteenth of a mile of the finish. Then Oread came through with a sharp sprint, and won easily by a couple of lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Avenstoke, W. H. May & Son's b. c., by Berean-Merry Anna, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(O'Connor)
2—Big Gun, McFadden & Allen's br. g., 117, 5 to 2 and even.....(McCue)
3—Frelinghuysen, T. A. Magee's ch. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Bullman)

Goldone, 116, 12 to 1, (Mitchell;) Peaceful, 111, 3 to 1, (Clawson,) and Frank Webb, 106, 15 to 1, (Simms,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, two years old, non-winners of $500 to carry 105 pounds. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., by imp. Order-Ruby Loyal, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(McCue)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—The Amazon, W. Keyes's b. f., 105, 4 to 1..

Cheesestraw, 105, 8 to 1, (Cogswell;) Eileen Daly, 105, 30 to 1, (J. Slack;) The Laurel, 105, 15 to 1, (Mason;) Pompadoura, 105, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Hollo, 105, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Jugglery, 105, 100 to 1, (Beckler;) Indian Fairy, 105, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Smoke, 106, 20 to 1, (Sullivan;) Be Be S., 105, 150 to 1, (Jackson;) Mimicry, 105, 300 to 1, (Garrigan;) Elsie Skip, 105, 200 to 1, (Moody,) and Lindemere, 105, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named. Diffidence, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also started, but was left at the post.

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Halo, F. R. Hitchcock's br. f., by St. Blaise-Ida K., $500, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..(O'Leary)
2—Touraine, Charles Oxx's ch. g., 97, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Absher)
3—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 102, 2 to 1..(Mason)

Saccharine, 95, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Exit, 100, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lioness, 100, 50 to 1, (Mitchell;) Sunny Stream, 102, 50 to 1, (H. Evans;) Waterhouse, 97, 15 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Kilarnia, 118, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Impartial, 106, 12 to 1, (Sullivan;) Asthore, 105, 80 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Disturber, 102, 200 to 1, (Moody;) Al Reeves, 97, 200 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Morose, 105, 200 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $730, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Maxine, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s br. m., 5 years, by imp. Maxim-Fleurette, 123 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Lackland, Perry Belmont's b. c., 3, 114, 6 to 1 and even.....(Spencer)
3—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 113, 8 to 5.....(Taral)

Won ridden out by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, for horses that have not won more than one race in 1899; selling. Weights 15 pounds above the scale. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Mail Bag, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 3 years, by Kinglike-Pouch, $500, 115 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 4, 117, 13 to 5 and even.....(McCue)
3—Blarneystone, F. Brown's ch. h., 4, 125, 3 to 2.....(Clawson)

Imperator, 5, 125, 7 to 2, (N. Turner;) Momentum, 4, 125, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Winepress, 3, 113, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Bob White, 5, 122, 100 to 1, (Crowhurst;) and Princess Bonnie, 5, 120, 4 to 1, (T. Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by half a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile—1:41 3-5.

1—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Hard Knot, $500, 97 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 101, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 98, 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Sky Scraper, 3, 95, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Tyrshena, 3, 89, 7 to 1, (Phelan;) Estaca, 5, 106, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Toddie Ladle, 3, 103, 30 to 1, (Mason;) The Dauphin, 4, 106, 60 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Handsel, 4, 108, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Barataria, 4, 105, 50 to 1, (Bradford;) Ed Tipton, 3, 94, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bona Dea, 4, 96, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Pell Mell II., 3, 95, 300 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights ten pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Waring	112	Frandoo 102
Prestidigitator	119	Reynolds 102
Modrine	110	Matchin 102
Wax Taper	115	Native 102
Gulden	112	Battle Royal 102
Yellow Tail	112	Prince Richard 102
Knightbanneret	112	Belgrade 102
Laureata	109	Ceylon 99
Reminder	102	Decimal 99

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Post Haste	115	Mynheer	102
Belle Haven	104	Jamaica	99
Federalist	102		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling; to carry 105 pounds. One mile.

Andronicus	105	Pins	100
Terreth	105	Klondyke	109
Dan Cupid	105	Emigre	97
John B. Doerr, Jr.	105	Klondyke Queen	95
James Tod	105	Ann Belle	100
Sunny Stream	102		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Imp	126	Cambrian	105
St. Callatine	106	Keyster	98
Charentus	106	Hanwell	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Peconic Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. One mile and a furlong.

Ethelbert	126	Martimas	123

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights ten pounds below the scale; allowances. Five furlongs.

Battle Royal	112	Salmagundi	107
Wig	112	Federalist	107
La Vega	112	Ordalian	107
Sakhrat	107	Psalm Singer	107
Kipling	107	Gonfalon	107
Kildred	107	John Fritz	107
Prandoo	107	Lady Ruth	104
Optician	107	Broosh	104
Urchin	107	Tyro Heart	104

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

All Gold	112	Her Ladyship	107
Shamokin	112	Elfin Conig	107
Knightbanneret	112	Lindemere	104
Ten Candles	107	Lady Ruth	104
First Whip	107	Mordelmo	105
West Baden	107	Timely	104

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Continental	112	Dan Rice	103
The Burlington R'te	112	Theory	100
Tinge	108	Blarneystone	105
Dr. Parker	107	Lennep	98
Charentus	105	Flax Spinner	98

RAIN DELAYS HARNESS RACING.

Deluge Causes Postponement of First Day's Card at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 17.—A five-minute downpour of rain spoiled the afternoon's sport at to-day's opening of the annual Blue Ribbon race meeting. The miniature cloudburst occurred just as twelve horses were scoring for a start in the 2:09 pace, the first race on the Grand Circuit programme of 1899. A moment previous the sky had been fairly clear, but the rainfall was fierce while it lasted. It sent the horses, drivers, and attendants hustling for the stables, chased the judges and timers from their stands to better shelter, and disappointed 3,000 spectators. The storm ceased as suddenly as it began, but it left the Grosse Pointe track in a hopelessly sticky condition, and the cool northwest wind did not assist in drying it out rapidly. The crowd waited an hour and a half, and then came the following announcement:

"On account of the dangerous condition of the track, to-day's races are postponed until to-morrow. All holders of checks will be admitted to-morrow."

To-day's programme, including the Chamber of Commerce five-thousand-dollar pacing stake, will be carried out to-morrow. Tuesday's programme, including the Merchants and Manufacturers' ten-thousand-dollar trotting stake, will be contested Wednesday. To-day's delay will carry the meeting through Saturday.

COLUMBUS OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Joseph W. Dusenbury, Director of Public Safety, Impeached for Misconduct in His Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—The City Council to-night, by a vote of 15 to 3, impeached and removed from office Joseph W. Dusenbury, Director of Public Safety.

Mr. Dusenbury was the appointee of Mayor Samuel J. Swartz, Republican, who was elected last Spring. He recently has been criticised severely by the Ministers of the city on account of his attitude on the question of the enforcement of the Sunday laws, especially in connection with a place of amusement in which he was interested as part owner. Mr. Dusenbury has also been severely criticised on account of his management of the affairs of his office.

The resolution removing him charges that he has been guilty of misconduct in office, in that he has neglected his duties, devoting a large part of his time to a banking business in which he is interested, and in acting as one of the owners and managers of the theatre. It is further charged that he has been reckless and extravagant in the expenditures of his office, and that he has openly defied the powers of the council and "contemptuously refused to comply with its reasonable requests."

The resolution sets forth that he has flagrantly shown disregard of his plain duty by knowingly appointing as members of the police force notorious ex-convicts, criminals, and other men of low character to the humiliation of the city and the respectable members of such force, which disreputable appointees he still retains; also, "that he has levied heavy assessments upon the members of the police force, of which he has compelled payment, without any known reason therefor, and which he refuses to disclose, and he has thereby forced many unwilling persons, and persons who can ill-afford it, to pay him large sums of money, without any benefit whatever to those who pay."

The City Council is Republican by 12 to 7. Fifteen members voted to remove the Director. One was absent and of the three voting in the negative two were Republicans and one a Democrat. Mr. Dusenbury was present in Council when the resolution was presented and made a speech in defense of his official acts. Director of Law Crum, who is acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Swartz, is now in charge of the Department of Public Safety.

"JOHNNY" WILSON'S EXPEDITION

Blasted Schemes of a Diminutive New Jersey Adventurer.

John Wilson, thirteen years old, stole away from his home in Union Hill, N. J., yesterday and came to New York, intent on embarking for the Philippines. He took his grandmother's "diamond" pin and wedding ring, the only things in the Wilson home that looked as if he might get money for them.

On reaching New York he tried to pawn the pin, and was told it was glass. The ring was genuine, and he got $2 from a west side pawnbroker. The boy then tried to get work on a cattle ship which came into port yesterday, but he was too small.

He wandered to the West Thirty-fourth Street pier and joined some wharf rats in bathing. The boys saw he was "green," and they began to abuse him. Johnny told them he was liable to have a fit if they did not leave him alone, but this only made the case more interesting, and "Johnny" was commanded to "trow us a cupple of fits!"

He did, and moreover threw himself into the North River. A policeman saved his life. The small boys fled, and "Johnny" was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

When told that his parents were coming to take him home, "Johnny" replied wearily.

"Ah, well, I'll go home wid 'em."

GIRL SLAVE TO CIGARETTES.

Mamie King Sent to Hospital to Have Her Sanity Tested.

Mamie King, twenty years old, who lives with her father, Peter King, on the third floor at 433 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was sent to the Harlem Hospital yesterday to be treated for insanity caused, it is said, by the constant use of cigarettes.

The girl's father went to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning and told Sergt. Delany that his daughter was a cigarette fiend, and that she was then in such a state that he feared she would do herself or others injury unless something could be done with her. A policeman was sent back with Mr. King, and on reaching the house they found that the girl had locked herself in a closet. A window opened from the closet into an airshaft. Coaxing and entreaties failed to get the girl out, and she declared that, if they broke open the door she would jump down the airshaft. Officer Drum, however, was equal to the occasion. He went around to an adjoining flat, noiselessly opening the window looking opposite the girl's room, and leaped across the shaft into the window behind which the girl was posted. A short tussle ensued, but finally she was mastered and sent away to the hospital.

The father says he does not know how his daughter first contracted the cigarette habit, but that she will now do anything to get hold of them and seems to have become totally depraved. Mamie is a good-looking girl and very well dressed.

Diamond Match Suit Postponed.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says: "The famous suit of the Nestor estate against the Diamond Match Company was postponed again to the September term of court, as Manager Comstock of the Diamond Match Company was unable to attend on account of sickness. The damages asked amount to about $750,000. Expert witnesses from every lumbering State from New York to Idaho were in attendance."

Death from Tetanus in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The second death from lockjaw in this city occurred late last night, when Thomas Nauta, a boy about fourteen years of age, died at the General Hospital. Nauta was celebrating the Fourth of July with a pistol, and filled the palm of his hand with powder, tearing the flesh.

FIVE KILLED IN KENTUCKY.

Reported Outbreak in Clay County Over an Old Feud.

A BATTLE BETWEEN FACTIONS

Great Excitement Prevails and Business Is Suspended—Grew Out of White-Baker Vendetta.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—A dispatch from London, Ky., tells of a report reaching there of the outbreak of another feud in Clay County by which five men lost their lives to-day. The dead are said to be Robert Philpot, Edward Fisher, Aaron Morris, James Griffin, and Hugh Griffin.

These fatalities resulted from a pitched battle fought near Little Goose Creek, three miles from Manchester. The feud dates back nearly two years. On Christmas, 1897, James Philpot was killed by Aaron Morris, but before he died he shot and killed William Bundy, a friend of Morris. The Morrises and Griffins were closely affiliated. Since then the feeling between the two factions has been very bitter and it has been aroused recently by the White-Baker hostilities. The Philpots, who are the strongest faction in the mountains, numbering about 750 voters, openly espoused the cause of the Bakers, while the Griffins took sides with the Whites.

The story that reaches here from Manchester is to the effect that Bob Philpot was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker. While very circumstantial in other respects, the report does not show clearly the origin of the trouble nor give the reason for Philpot's arrest. It is said that while Thacker was taking Philpot's bond the latter was shot from behind by a member of a crowd that had gathered.

This precipitated a general fight with Winchesters and revolvers, which was participated in by George, Granville, Robert, and Peter Philpot, and Ed Fisher on one side, and Aaron Morris, Hugh, Jim, and Green Griffin on the other. The battle began at about 9 o'clock and raged fiercely for ten or fifteen minutes.

When it was over it was found that the five men mentioned above had been killed outright, three of the belligerents were seriously wounded, while Pete Philpot was the only one on either side to escape injury. Granville Philpot is said to be one of the most seriously wounded. He is a Union veteran, having lost a leg at Stone River. He is an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, and is said to have killed three or four men. Ed Fisher, who is reported dead, was another man "with several nicks in his cane." He was only twenty-three years old, but was said to have killed three men.

The story of this battle caused consternation here, notwithstanding the fact that serious trouble has been expected to break out among the mountaineers of Clay County ever since the assassination of "Tom" Baker several weeks ago.

An effort was at once begun to secure deputies to go to the seat of the trouble and attempt to restore quiet, but up to a late hour in the afternoon there had not been enough responses to make up a force that would command respect. The situation at Manchester is deplorable. Since morning the place has been in a state of terror, scarcely any one daring to venture out of doors. Business is suspended, and the residents are momentarily expecting a renewal of hostilities.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., July 17.—"Dick" Lovens's body has been found three miles from Manchester. When found his head was severed from his body and had been beaten to a pulp. A 45-caliber revolver was found on the body. Having killed three men and injured several, he was probably killed by the friends of one of his victims. He leaves a widow and eight children.

An attempt has been made to kill "Will" Gray near Manchester, Clay County. After three shots had passed through his clothes, one of them scraping his body, he escaped by running through a forest. Gray is one of the Bakers' friends.

A FEUD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Woman Shoots Two Persons and Is Herself Roughly Beaten.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—A family feud is responsible for a shooting affray at Milesville, near Monongahela City, the result of which is one woman probably fatally wounded, another in a serious condition, and a man with two bullets in his body. The wounded are Mrs. Stella Davis, aged twenty-two, shot twice through the lungs, and will probably die; Mrs. Sarah Weddell, aged twenty-two years, head and face badly cut, condition serious; John H. Sickles, shot in arm and hand.

The trouble occurred Sunday evening, when Mrs. Weddell, who is the wife of a wealthy farmer in Forward Township, was visiting a neighbor, Mrs. Behanna. As Mrs. Weddell was leaving the Behanna home she was met by her stepmother, Mrs. Alice Davis, who, it is claimed, began abusing her. The two women have been bitter enemies for several years, and their wordy duel was loud enough to attract quite a crowd of men

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

General Master Workman PARSONS of the Knights of Labor has curious opinions regarding the functions of the police in a free community. He has entered his formal protest against the course of the authorities in ordering to the various parts of Brooklyn enough policemen to keep order. He thinks that there was no occasion and no excuse for this display of force; he declares that the Knights of Labor, who are the only strikers, are peaceful and lawabiding, and are doing their best to prevent all disturbance, and he denounces the policy of the Police Department as calculated to bring "constituted authority into discredit."

Why? If the Knights of Labor are not disturbers of the peace they will not come in conflict with the police. If they are trying to prevent disturbance they will find the police a great aid. If lawless persons are ready to seize this opportunity to indulge in violence the more complete the preparation to quell them the less likely they are to make trouble and the less odium will be cast on the Knights of Labor with whom they pretend to be in sympathy. The first duty of "constituted authority" is to keep order. That is even more important than the duty to restore order when it has been disturbed, for if the first duty is performed with sufficient vigor the second will not have to be performed at all. The only way in which "constituted authority" can be "discredited" is by failing to do this plain duty. Does not Mr. PARSONS see this?

His talk is an injury to the men he nominally represents. The only apparent motive any man can have for objecting to ample preparation to preserve order is a desire for disorder. Possibly that is not Mr. PARSONS's motive, but nine men out of ten will believe that it is. The prevalence of such a belief is a grave injury to the Knights of Labor. They should repudiate and condemn their leader's ill-advised and mischievous protest. In a civilized community any class that is suspected of a desire to attain its ends through violence is distrusted and deeply disapproved. This suspicion the General Master Workman invites for the Knights. They should rid themselves of it. The quickest way would be to rid themselves of him.

MILES FOR MANILA?

Perhaps the source of the suggestion that Gen. MILES be sent to Manila to take command of the American forces does not especially commend it to sober people. A Sunday afternoon meeting of patriotic persons, even in Boston, regularly called to discuss questions of patriotic interest, and largely, it seems, to thwart the machinations of the Pope of Rome, is not, as WEBSTER said about the Senate, "a body to which the country looks with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing counsels." It is true that it is gratifying to know that there are public meetings in Boston that want any military men sent to Manila. The more chronic promoters of public meetings in Boston are given rather to demanding that not only shall no more soldiers, of any rank, be sent there, but that those shall be taken away who are there already. Nevertheless, it is not to be endured that the army of the United States shall be run by town meeting.

And yet we are bound to admit that there may be worse ways of running the United States Army than by town meeting. A decent town meeting at least does not "go by favor," nor is it moved by private considerations. It is scarcely an open question whether it were not better that the army should be run by town meeting than to be run by Secretary ALGER. The announcement that that wonderful man and the Adjutant General have "fallen out" will be received with an astonishment not unmixed with hope. For it is undoubtedly to the experience and knowledge which Gen. CORBIN has brought to his service that the Secretary has owed a good deal of his power of mischief. And it is extensively suspected in the army that the Adjutant General has seized the occasion of having an Alger as his nominal superior to promote some personal likes and dislikes of his own. The absurd system by which the staff of the army is rendered practically independent of the Commanding General was strongly illustrated by EAGAN when he denied that Gen. MILES was his superior officer, with power to reprimand him.

The same system makes it almost impossible that the chief of the staff and the chief of the line should not be personal enemies. And for the various indignities to which he was subjected during the Spanish war it is likely that Gen. MILES holds Gen. CORBIN to a greater responsibility than that officer's nominal superior.

Certainly it seems proper that where the army of the United States is, there should its chief be also, especially as there is so little for him to do in Washington. And whatever may be said about Gen. MILES in other respects, he is certainly respected throughout the army as a fighting General. The situation in Luzon is distinctly discouraging. The strongest proof we have had of that is the protest of the special correspondents stationed at Manila. Several of these are men well known throughout the country as men of candor, character, and intelligence. When they unite in a protest against the censorship as forcing upon the American people a too optimistic view, their protest will be considered with respect. It seems clear that the situation is serious and that Gen. OTIS is not the man to deal with it. He could be relieved without humiliation if the Commanding General of the army assumed command. There is force in the suggestion that comes from Boston, even though it proceeds from a town meeting.

HOW TO EXAMINE.

In commenting on the Fourth of July speech of Senator GRADY, allusion was made in THE TIMES to recent action by the State Commission intended to make civil service examinations more practical tests of fitness for employment. Mr. WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER, a member of the commission, has since sent us a copy of the report made by him on which this action was taken. It is an excellent report.

The fundamental position taken by Mr. COLLIER is thus defined:

> I believe that the commission should be scrupulous in confining its examinations to subjects a knowledge of which is essential to the successful and proper performance of the duties of the position for which the examined party is a candidate, and the degree of knowledge of any subject required should be confined within the same limits. Every question asked in the civil service examination should be stricken out, in my opinion, unless we can say either that a knowledge of it is absolutely necessary to enable the candidate to do the work that he aspires to do, or unless it can be said that ignorance of it is conclusive of a deficient mental attainment. If at the present time we go beyond this and endeavor to erect and maintain a high standard of scholastic ability, we subject the system of appointment to the civil service as a result of examination to general criticism.

This is sound, but it might be carried a little further. No questions are needed not relating to subjects that a man must know in order to do his work well. None certainly are needed to show "deficient mental attainment." That can be tested by questions relating to the subject matter of the duties of the office. This is the rule followed in the examinations in this city, and they are adequate beyond all doubt.

Another point in Mr. COLLIER'S report, and the one on which the commission took action, was co-operation between heads of departments and the examiners. Resolutions were adopted by the State Commission directing the Chief Examiner, before holding examinations, to ask from the heads of the several departments "schemes of examinations," giving subjects, tests of experience and practical ability, and the weight properly to be given to each, together with "sample questions." Not receiving these, the Chief Examiner is to frame such "schemes" and request the heads of departments to approve them, in writing, or to give, in writing, suggestions and criticisms.

This also is a good principle, if carefully applied. There will for some time always be risk that officers thus consulted will use the knowledge they obtain of the specific nature of an approaching examination to help their favorites pass it with a high mark. But so long as the examiners retain discretion as to the adoption of suggestions made to them, and so long as specific questions are neither adopted from appointing officers nor communicated to them, this risk can probably be avoided. The process of co-operation or consultation should never, however, be carried to a point that would impair the undivided responsibility of the commission and its examiners. Divided responsibility is no responsibility at all. And it must always be kept firmly in mind that the object in making tests of fitness "practical" is to secure with absolute impartiality the best person for each place. Any change that admitted the influence of political or personal favoritism in deciding the relative standing of applicants is not practical because it defeats the essential object of the system.

SENATOR HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Republican State organization is looking about for another candidate for the United States Senate when Senator HOAR'S term shall expire next year. The organization is a unit in favor of supporting the McKinley Administration, and feels that it is for the good of the party in this State that the senior Senator should not be re-elected. Senator LODGE, who is now in Europe, is said to have started the opposition to work before he went abroad. Among the possible candidates are Gov. WOLCOTT, Secretary LONG, Gen. DRAPER, and Congressman MOODY.

The Old Commonwealth is traditionally censorious toward her Senators. She denounced WEBSTER, her Legislature formally censured SUMNER, and now she proposes to lay GEORGE F. HOAR on the shelf.

But stay. It is not the Old Commonwealth, not even the Great and General Court that is concerned in this "looking about" for Senator HOAR'S successor. It is only the Republican organization, the machine, that is uneasy about renewing the Senator's license to oppose the Administration. That is a very different thing, for the machine may be set in motion against Senator HOAR by the rival ambition of some younger Republican—possibly Gen. DRAPER, who is weary of waiting, while it is notorious that in the State of Massachusetts what the Senator himself calls the populace—that is, the College Presidents, the clergy, the Judges, the essayists, the philosophers, the poets, and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON—are swayed only by the purest and the sternest considerations of ruthless duty.

We do not think the populace of Massachusetts have yet tired of Senator HOAR. If The Boston Transcript and The Springfield Republican have any influence, they must be sick to death of the Administration and ready to canonize the Senator for his stalwart anti-imperialism. He was the chief opponent of the ratification of the treaty and bears his share of the responsibility for bringing on the war with the Filipinos, but we have never heard that the people of Massachusetts love him any less for that. He has made many speeches that tended to make it more difficult for the Government to do its duty in the Philippines, but no resolution of censure has been adopted in any mass meeting in Massachusetts. On the whole, we presume the Old Commonwealth is content with her senior Senator and will see to it that he is returned for a sixth time.

Why should they wish to displace him by a feebler and less eminent man? Not one of the men mentioned as his possible successor is fit stuff to take his chair so long as he is able to sit in it. We admit that he is often narrow, we know that he is an extreme partisan. His views about the Philippines are unworthy of an enlightened and patriotic American. But why should his constituents discard him for speaking his mind about a passing question of policy? With all his faults and limitations he is a very vigorous, able, and engaging old man. He has had a world of experience, knows a lot, and in the dispatch of public business he has a readiness and capacity that any successor would be years in acquiring. His withdrawal from the Senate Chamber would be a distinct loss to the country, to the press, and to the Congressional Record. But when Massachusetts must fill that vacant place, let her not use it to gratify the vanity of some protected and opulent manufacturer, or to comfort the declining years of any of her great number of little men, but confer the honor, the opportunity, and the obligation upon some young man with brains and steadiness enough to grow up to them all.

THE PLANT ESTATE.

On July 11 The Journal of this city, under the title "Some One Must Earn $90,000,000," published the following eloquent remarks:

> HENRY B. PLANT is dead. He leaves $10,000,000. His will provides that the estate must not be divided until his grandson, now four years old, shall be of age. By the time the estate is divided it should amount to $100,000,000. Somebody will have to earn that extra ninety millions between now and the baby's coming of age.
>
> Money, or rather the property which it represents, is made by human effort. Somebody, or rather a vast collection of "somebodies," have got to make $90,000,000 worth of human effort that a four-year-old baby may, after seventeen years of idleness, get more money than any man should have.
>
> Does it seem to you that a system of this kind needs a change, or is it anarchy to suggest any change? In the latter case the men who founded this country in which you take such pride were Anarchists, for they legislated especially against the piling up of great fortunes for future generations.
>
> With this idea in mind, they forbade the entailing of estates, although their wildest dreams never included a $100,000,000 fortune as a possible result of entail.

It is, perhaps, a matter of minor importance, but the figures in the above calculation seem to be grossly exaggerated. If an estate of only $10,000,000 were held in trust and invested in securities such as the law allows for trust investments, the rate of return could hardly be more than 3 per cent., and this at compound interest would in seventeen years only double the principal, so that the increase would amount to but $10,000,000 instead of $90,000,000. Or if the estate is left invested as it was at the time of the death of the testator, and the return were as high as 10 per cent., compounded annually—and this would be a very high return—the $10,000,000 would in seventeen years become only $40,000,000, and the increase would be but $30,000,000, or one-third the amount stated in The Journal. As the offense in the eyes of The Journal consists in one person getting "more money than any man should have," the amount is of some consequence. We do not know exactly where the line should be drawn, and it may be that the stern censor who kicks at $90,000,000 increase would not insist on confiscating $30,000,000.

Apparently, however, the fact which renders The Journal indignant is that somebody or "a vast collection of 'somebodies'" will have to earn the increase. There is another side to that. If this estate is undivided for seventeen years and is invested either in securities or in the properties created and administered by the late Mr. PLANT, a chance will be given to a "vast collection of somebodies" to earn whatever their services may be worth. If the estate is invested in securities, every dollar will be necessarily contributing to the employment of labor. There is no other way of making money yield interest, except in the case of money loaned to a Government, and even then, if it is a civilized and decent Government, it contributes, by its functions, to the employment of labor by the security it affords. If the estate is invested in business such as that carried on under the able direction of Mr. PLANT, it will contribute still more largely and directly to the profitable employment of human labor. If, as The Journal would seem to desire, the estate must by law be divided immediately, and its increase through business be prevented or hampered, the properties in which it consists would be seriously affected, and might easily be injured so that they could not afford any such opportunity for employment as they have afforded in the past. Who are the somebodies that would benefit by this?

There is another phase of this matter that it is worth waile to consider. Mr. PLANT began life with few or no advantages for the making of money. If the law had not permitted him to own and dispose of the money that he could make, would he have been incited to the intelligent and effectual efforts by which his fortune was acquired? His work was peculiarly productive and creative. It required the constant employment of large numbers of men and women in various forms of honest industry at wages that were at least sufficient to secure a good many excellent workers. If there had been no inducement for him to engage in these enterprises, who would have been any better off? It is true, as The Journal says, that "money is made by human effort." If you destroy or diminish the motive for effort, do you make it easier for any one to make money?

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

It is not likely that Gen. FUNSTON, if he had obtained the desire of his boyhood, an appointment to West Point, and had gone through that institution, would have delivered himself so freely as he has been doing upon the political aspects of the war in the Philippines. Without doubt his colleagues of the regular service would regard such freedom of communication as "unsoldierly," and would not indulge in it themselves, however many allowances they may be willing to make for a gallant volunteer, and however they may privately rejoice that that has been put before the American public which they would not have felt at liberty to put before it themselves.

Without doubt the view of the regulars is that which most conduces to the efficiency of armies. As Mr. BALFOUR said the other day, speaking of Lord KITCHENER, the efficiency of an army can be preserved only by keeping it out of politics, and when a soldier expresses in public his opinions on political questions, or for that matter on military questions, he is undoubtedly started on the road to politics. But the strict observance of the proprieties of the service, which professional soldiers have the habit of observing and citizen soldiers of disregarding, may have its inconveniences.

In the present case it happens that the best judges of the political conditions, as well as of the military conditions in the Philippines, are the men engaged in fighting our battles there. With the exception of a few official civilians and a few unofficial, like the war correspondents, they are the only eye-witnesses, and consequently the only informants. Who does not feel that he would be in a better position to form a sound judgment on what ought to be our policy there if he could have the advantage of free conversation with intelligent officers? In fact, how can the public opinion of the country be informed if the best sources of information are closed to it?

The corollary seems to be that it is the business of the Administration to have a policy in respect to the Philippines. The President's policy of "keeping his ear to the ground"—that is to say, of finding out what the country really wants and doing it—is the best possible policy when the country has found out, upon good information, what it really does want. But it is not applicable to a case where the President has access to information which is concealed from the people, and ought to be. There is not an officer in the army who is either bound or entitled to withhold his information or his opinion, upon any matter of public concern, when it is asked for by the Commander in Chief. It is the President's business, it seems to us, to find out for himself what ought to be done, and not to wait to be told by a public which cannot possibly know. The public will acquiesce in the conclusions to which his better information has led him, if it is satisfied of his disinterestedness and his patriotic motives. And it will be the President's own fault if the American people are not satisfied on those points.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—English yachtsmen, or, at any rate, the English papers that deal with amateur sports, show a disquieting ingenuity in imagining methods and devices by which unfair advantages may or might be secured. Not only do they discuss the evil things against which the owners of British boats would do well to be on their guard while in American waters, but they do not recoil with any visible horror from the thought that English gentlemen are themselves capable of tricks much more crafty than admirable. The silly story about the Shamrock's cable well illustrates this wretched and ignoble tendency to mention sport and cheating in the same breath. Very few American papers, and not one American yachtsman, gave that story a second thought, for it was too absurd to merit more than one brief and contemptuous denial; but in the land of its origin it apparently gets serious consideration. As to what this difference of feeling means, we can only be sure that the easiest deduction from it is the wrong one.

—From all along the Jersey coast come loud complaints that the sea this year is phenomenally and painfully cold. The more scientific members of the Summer colonies ascribe the unusual chilliness of the water to some mysterious disarrangement of the ocean currents, as a result of which the Gulf Stream has been pushed further to the eastward, giving the product of melting icebergs and ice floes a chance to make the reluctant acquaintance of shores which they never reached before. This is good enough as a theory, but it states, rather than explains, and the would-be father, as a rule, finds it more satisfactory to express his opinion in simpler terms. These terms, while he is in the water, are usually innocent because inarticulate, but what he says when safe on land again can be praised only for its force and directness. And the fishermen are lamenting even more bitterly than the vacational multitude, for they find that, though the fishing is as good as ever, the fish are—somewhere else. As fishermen detest fishing above all things, and are but partially reconciled to it by fish obtained quickly and in large numbers, they, too, display much conversational vigor in debating this newest freak of the ever-mutable main. A curious feature of the case is the suddenness with which the frigid infliction has descended upon the coast after the genial influences of Summer had begun to do their work. Early June saw the water as warm as usual in that month, and, though that isn't saying much, it was a good beginning, and everybody expected to be happy later. Then came the cold wave, or, rather, the cold waves, and at present woe is unconfined.

—That disquietingly excellent paper, The Star of Hope, continues to demonstrate that, whatever else the inmates of the State prison may lack, they are well supplied with intelligence and with the power to express their thoughts in good, straight English. The last number of their "organ" contains several notable articles—notable, that is, considering what and where the authors are—and perhaps the ablest of all the contributions is one entitled "Convicts Viewed from a New Point," and signed "Clinton, 3,489." The essay is, in effect, a protest against the general assumption that the man who has once been convicted of crime can never be trusted again, and a plea to the public to cease holding up before the discharged prisoner the hard alternative of steal or starve. Incidentally, No. 3,489 asserts that sentences under the New York law are harsher than in any other State, and that "commutation for good behavior" is a custom vastly kinder in theory than in practice. "It is claimed," says the philosopher in stripes, "that the large commutation makes up in a measure for the severity of the sentence. This looks plausible, but the commutation is given under such conditions that 'twere better it were not given at all, for the reason, if for no other, that all Judges figure sentences at the commuted time. This they are obliged to do to prevent the men being discharged during the Winter months, so that if a Judge wishes to sentence a man to three and one-half years in the State prison, he passes a five-year sentence, which is near enough; but if the man is rearrested within the seventeen months commuted time, he is obliged to serve this time, that he has fairly and honestly earned, in addition to his new sentence, in spite of the Judge's first intention that he be sentenced to serve three and one-half years. Is there anything fair in this one-sided deal?" There is a fallacy not very deeply hidden beneath this argument, but nevertheless there is something in what the man says. And he can suggest as well as criticise. To reduce crime to a minimum, he says, four things are necessary—make all sentences except those for capital crimes indefinite, pass a parole bill for the benefit of convicts now in prison for other than capital crimes, abolish life sentences, and provide employment for released convicts. There is much to question in this programme, and yet it shows that convicts do think.

—There is to be held at Huntsville, Ala., next September, a convention of a novel and interesting kind. Its object is to get suggestions as to how the industrial condition of the South can be improved, and representative men from all that part of the country have been invited to be present and take part in the discussion of many important subjects. The programme that has been prepared is a varied one, and before the convention closes it is expected that valuable information will have been secured with respect to the present and future of every Southern resource and industry. Cotton and cotton factories, iron, wool, timber, phosphates, railroads, dairying, legislation affecting capital and corporations, poultry, stock, silk culture, banking, the press, minerals, and pottery are all listed for investigation, and papers are expected on the race problem, education, law and order, diversification of industries, and immigration. In accepting an invitation to attend the convention, Gov. ATKINSON of West Virginia says: "I am in deep sympathy with any movement that will advance the industrial progress of the entire South. I have always held that the South should be, and will be, the manufacturing section of our great Republic. If the South years ago had taken up the question in its proper light, and had undertaken to manufacture its own raw material on its own soil, employing its own labor, thus keeping its own money for distribution in its own territory, it would have been far in advance of what it is now. The South has the advantage of the Northern States both in soil and climate, as well as its natural resources; therefore, if proper enterprise is shown by our Southern people, they will have transferred during the next generation practically all of the manufacturing establishments from the northern and central portions of the Republic to the southern, where they ought to have been for a hundred years." It will easily be seen that the North, too, has reason to give careful attention to the meeting at Huntsville.

—Those two Seventh Regiment Captains seem to be having a really delightful time in England, and perhaps the most enjoyable feature of their experience there is its marked contrast with certain recent experiences in this country. London listened without a smile, or at least with no other smiles except those of pleased approval, when one of the Captains rose at a public dinner the other day and promised that English and American soldiers would fight side by side as soon as an opportunity arrived. Just how the speaker knew what our men of war will and will not do is considerable of a mystery, and American auditors, hearing such a promise from such a source, might have betrayed a most embarrassing knowledge of modern history. Then, how queer, not to say funny, it was for Messrs. FELLS and LANDON to be summoned to meet the Queen, and in her presence play the rôle of types of America's citizen soldiers. Of course, they are both good men and brave, and thoroughly able to wear a uniform with a noble air, but we who remember a certain call to arms that was answered by a display of intense devotion to something called "the organization," can with difficulty refrain from believing that these Captains might well avoid making themselves specially conspicuous while abroad.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Dominion of Canada has its own "Geographic Board," to which are referred all questions concerning the spelling, &c., of geographic names in the Dominion, and its decisions are final with all departments of the Government.

* * *

A Georgia paper asserts that quite a number of politicians of more or less prominence in the State remained away from the Bryan speaking the other day because they are shrewd enough not to jump before they know just where they are going to land.

* * *

Kentucky is expected to contribute liberally for the $10,000 monument to "Silver Dick" Bland, to be erected over his grave in Lebanon, Mo., because the late Congressman was a native of the Bluegrass State and had many political followers as well as personal friends there.

* * *

A large collection of mineralogical, zoological, geological, and botanical specimens, which the late Chancellor George Woods of the Western University, at Pittsburg, had been engaged half a century in gathering, has been presented to the Carnegie Museum in the Smoky City.

* * *

People interested in coincidences are noting that Raphael Semmes's Confederate vessel, the Alabama, which was sunk by the Kearsarge, was numbered 190 by the English builders, and that the United States battleship Alabama, now being built at Cramps' shipyard, bears the same builders' number—190.

* * *

Blass Meneywor tore down and destroyed an American flag in Chicago a few days ago, and Judge La Buy fined him $100 and costs, the full penalty for disorderly conduct. The flag had been nailed by a tenant to the window sill of a house Meneywor owned, and the latter asserted that the nails damaged his property.

* * *

Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore is to go to Baltimore Sept. 12, and will then be presented with a sword by the city. The date is memorable for the battle of North Point, now a portion of Baltimore, in 1812, and it was on the night of that day that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

* * *

Caterpillars are driving loiterers from Boston Common, and are becoming more and more of a pest every day. To women and children especially the enforced banishment from the popular little park brings much regret for the time being, and they are blaming the destroyers of the English sparrows last Spring for the infliction.

* * *

After a convict has served out his time in the State prison of Maine and has donned the suit of clothes given to him by the State he is required to sit for his photograph, and it is kept for future use, should his subsequent career call for it. Heretofore only the picture taken upon commitment has been kept, and this has often been found of little avail in later years.

OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 14 there is "a suggestion attributed to the Treasury Department" that it would be well to recoin silver money in all denominations. It is to be hoped that some action will follow this suggestion, as the present weight and bullion value of our silver coins, as issued, offer a premium to and an encouragement of counterfeiting.

The designs, weight, and value of the metal in our silver coins make them easy and profitable to copy and impossible of detection when the same weight and quality of metal are used. That the same weight and quantity of silver are used in the manufacture of large quantities of the smaller coins will be found to be the case when the Treasury Department calls them in.

The coinage and coins of a great Nation like the United States should be representative of that Nation in the matter of design, weight, and value, and the metals used, especially in the one-cent, two-cent, and five-cent pieces, should be of alloys that represent the progress of our country in metallurgy.

Aluminium bronze would make clean one and two cent coins; an alloy of nickel and aluminium would make a cleaner and less weighty five-cent coin. But, of course, a study of the alloys would soon determine the best composition of metals for these coins of small value.

As regards our silver coins they should be entirely remodeled not only as to weight and bullion value, but as regards design. Could we better mark the beginning of the twentieth century than by a complete change in the designs of our coins?

Instead of more or less beautiful heads of Liberty or goddesses with pinheads seated, or the unimaginative V on the nickel, or impossible heraldic eagles, why not use medallion heads of the great men who have made this Republic possible, and symbols that represent our material progress? Surely, the head of Franklin on our one-cent coin would be a continual reminder of the importance of saving your pennies. The head of Washington on our dollar would make it a real daddy dollar; the half and quarter dollar and the dime could carry medallions of our greatest financiers, and the nickel, used so freely for transportation purposes, should be decorated with the head of our greatest electrician.

Furthermore, the weight and diameter of the different coins could be made respectively units of weight and measure in the metrical system of weights and measures that has so long been in process of introduction.

The designs for a new coinage should not be left to the Treasury officials, no matter how clever they may be, but should be a matter for the consideration of the best art ability obtainable throughout our land, so that the coins when finished would be truly representative of the people and the country from which they emanate.

BENJAMIN DAY.

Hague, N. Y., July 15, 1899.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in this morning's issue of your paper, signed by "A Man from London," is very sensible as well as truthful. I am not an Englishman; I have been twenty years in this city, and am taking a somewhat active part in reform work. Previous to my arrival here in 1879 I had lived for sixteen years in Liverpool, and have traveled over a great part of England in that period. I love the United States, but I can say with "A Man from London" that I have found no freedom, no rights, no protection here, which I have not found in equal measure in England, except perhaps it be that sort of freedom, sometimes called personal liberty, which allows men to violate prescribed laws and do as they please. I believe there is more protection for peaceful, law-abiding citizens in the large cities of England than there is in the great cities of our own country.

The reason for this is very clear; in English cities there are more policemen in proportion to population and territory than here, and laws there are made to be enforced and are enforced. There are police precincts in Greater New York containing as many as 80,000 and 90,000 population, whose protection is left at certain times to less than a dozen policemen. Yet if your correspondents who write so bitterly against England—some of whom know so little about the country—would only remember that legislators, Aldermen, and members of City Councils there hold their positions, not for salaries, but for the public good, and that the laws they frame and enact are respected by the great mass of the people, by the police and the Judges and Magistrates, that offenders are punished and the law rigorously enforced.

In this country an enormous amount of money is paid for our State and city Governments, laws and ordinances are passed which are not enforced, partly because there are not enough policemen to enforce them, partly because politicians interfere with their enforcement and encourage the violation of laws, partly because some of our politicians are our worst citizens, men whose entire ambition is to make money, and who care very little for the public welfare, partly also because some of our City Magistrates do not punish offenders, and, to sum all up, because our whole system of law and order in our City Governments is a bungled piece of political trickery and knavery. I say, if your correspondents would only remember those facts they would see a great deal more in England worth admiring and emulating, where they now see only a few things which call for their condemnation.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, July 17, 1899.

SIGNS IN STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should mark its Second and Fourth Avenue cars inside over the windows "Second" and "Fourth" Avenue respectively. Very often passengers jumping on these cars, especially during the busy hours, when people do not pay any attention to outside signs, get on the wrong car, and do not notice the error until they ride several blocks. Then they are forced to get out, often after having paid their fare, and wait for the right car. At night you don't see the outside signs, and if they had inside signs over the windows a great deal of trouble would be avoided.

I witnessed a scene in a Second Avenue car early one morning at Grand Street and the Bowery, when a crowd of Italian laborers got on the wrong car. There were fifteen or twenty of them. The conductor started to collect the fares, and when he came to the last man the latter asked:

"Is this a Second or Fourth Avenue car?"

The conductor said "Second Avenue." He had not rung up the fares, as they generally do, and as he was a good-hearted fellow, he gave these poor laborers back their money and they all got off and waited until a Madison Avenue car came along.

I think that all the steady patrons of the line will support my suggestion, and I hope that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will accept my proposition. They are always glad to make any improvement for the convenience of the public, and this would be a great improvement.

ISIDOR GARFUNKEL.

New York, July 17, 1899.

"WHO IS HORGAN, WHO SLATTERY?" ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial query of Saturday, and think I can give you some of the information desired concerning these "Tammany architects."

The firm of Horgan & Slattery, with an office at 1 Madison Avenue, is composed of Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery.

Of course, their husbands, Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, are the real principals in the building business, but dare not use their own names in business on account of the thousands of dollars' worth of judgments and other claims against them.

Prior to the time Tammany Hall took them up some months ago, their business consisted of building tenement houses, and, from what is generally known, have had no special training as architects.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Yellow Pine Company, the Graves Elevator Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and many others of this city hold unpaid judgments against these "Tammany" pets.

It will thus be seen that the city's architecture is at the mercy of two irresponsible, incompetent men, who are doing business in their wives' names.

Neither of the two is what might be called courteous. Mr. Slattery especially is brutal in his manners and dealings with others.

JAMES S. ALDERDICE.

302 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1899.

Plush Cushions in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of your article "Public Benefactors" is fresh in the minds of your readers, will you permit reference to that abomination, the plush cushion coverings of the seats of railroad cars? Can you mention a single device of what we complacently call modern civilization quite so inherently filthy or one so fitted to harbor and disseminate disease? The dust of the roadbed and the sooty emanations of the engine are bad enough, and more power to the elbows, say we, of those who have undertaken to suppress them; but, at their very worst, these are clean dirt in comparison with the insidious germs harbored in the plush cushion. Of their own volition, railroad Directors will do nothing, but how are we to explain the inaction of our Boards of Health? If cleanliness be the test of civilization, at what stage thereof does the plush cushion place us?

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, July 17, 1899.

Justice Beekman's Divorce Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed bill of Justice Beekman will not accomplish its intended purpose unless it shall provide that plaintiffs in undefended divorce cases shall file with their calendar notice an affidavit stating the names and addresses of all their witnesses and the testimony which is expected to be given by each of them; otherwise the "court attorney" will be unadvised of the matter he is expected to sift, and unprepared at the trial. But even then the law will prove ineffectual, because it will simply convert an undefended collusive suit into a defended one. Collusive defendants will only need to hire a lawyer to interpose some answer, and then to consent to a trial out of court before some referee.

I fear the only actual result of the law will be the creation of another tax-eating, high-priced functionary, with eventually an unknown number of salary-grabbing assistants and clerks. More patronage for friends of the appointing power who are unable to provide for themselves! Is the game worth it?

B. L.

Lebanon Springs, N. Y., July 14, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Spirit of a Dewey.

A boy doesn't have to go to war to be a hero. He can say he doesn't like pie when he sees there is not enough to go 'round.—Atchison Globe.

No Luck in a Horse Shoe.

"Do yer belave there's luck in a horse-shoe, Dennis?"

"Not a bit, Norah; hung wan over the childer's cradle an' it fell an' bruk his nose."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Parried.

Grimes—Look here, Smith, why didn't you call last night? I told you my daughter was going to sing some of her new songs, and you appeared delighted.

Smith—I was delighted—to know she was going to sing.—Boston Transcript.

The Iowa "Peasant."

If Edwin Markham was shooting at the Iowa farmer in his poem, "The Man with the Hoe," he missed his target. Any efforts in that direction should be addressed to "The Man with the Riding Plow, the Cultivator, the Self-Binder, and the Steam Thrasher."—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

His Absentmindedness.

A little girl, who was trying to tell a friend how absentminded her grandpa was, said: "He walks around, thinking about nothing; and, when he remembers it, he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."—Boston Christian Register.

OLD BILL JONES.

From The Denver Evening Post.

He loafed around the diggin's on the head o' Roarin' Fork,
Too shiftless fur to draw his breath, too lazy fur to work—
A slouchy, good-fur-nothin' cuss, dressed like a ornery tramp;
A sort o' wart upon the face of a respected camp.
His worldly goods war' jest an ol' prospectin' pan an' pick,
With which he ust to of'n say he'd some day turn a trick,
But all us miners laughed at him, an' in disdainful tones
Allowed thar' wa'n't a bit o' nerve wrapped up in ol' Bill Jones.

Kep' trampin' up an' down the creeks an' climbin' up the hills
An' scratchin' 'round in lazy way 't'd give a man the chills,
An' talkin' 'bout the way hard luck had biffed him with a club,
An' bummin' Whisky Jack fur booze an' bummin' us fur grub.
If you should offer him a job he'd sort o' sneer an' say
He calkilated he'd be hirin' men himself some day,
But as fur him, hard labor war' too tryin' on the bones,
An' quite antagonistic to the tastes of ol' Bill Jones

We stood it till the camel's back war' broke, an' tol' the scamp
He'd better hit a easy trail an' nose it out o' camp,
An' jest as an incentive to accelerate his gait
I slung my boot out with a kick that wa'n't no featherweight.
He only scowled in lazy way an' said that he war' ust
To rough ol' knocks, an' he had heerd that chicks come home to roost,
An' then along the Ouray trail he dragged his weary bones,
An' Roarin' Fork war' purged at last of shiftless ol' Bill Jones.

We thought it war' the richest joke a goin' when we heard
That he had struck a fissure vein that war' a golden bird.
But down in Denver t'other day I saw a clean-shaved face
That had a durned familiar look I somehow couldn't place.
He lolled back in a kerridge dressed as nobby as a King,
The driver togged in uniform, the hosses jest the thing,
An' when I asked a feller who it was he said: "He owns
Clus onto half this town, I guess; that's Colonel William Jones."

JAPAN'S NEW CIVIL LIFE

Legal Statistics Prove that Foreigners Receive Exact Justice.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

Outside Capital Still Needed, It Is Believed, to Aid Development in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Japan made her bow to-day as one of the civilized powers. In the last thirty years she has jumped from obscurity into full view in the eyes of the world.

Foreign residents have expressed fears of the result of such a consummation. As evidence that there is no ground for such fears, it is stated that out of 100 cases tried in the Yokohama courts last year, 36 were decided in favor of foreign plaintiffs, twenty in favor of Japanese defendants, 34 were settled out of court, and the rest compromised.

A doubt is expressed as to whether Japan will afford as favorable a field for foreign enterprise in the future as in the past, but it is considered improbable that the country will be able to develop its resources without help. The Japanese, however, have succeeded in doing this, so far as the carrying trade is concerned. In the last twenty years this has trebled, while foreigners engaged in it have increased only 6 per cent.

Evidently there is room for capital in Japan, as the banks pay 7 per cent. on current accounts.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—The triple murder of an American named Ward and two Japanese women, supposed cause being jealousy, brings an American sailor named Miller under the Japanese law as the suspected murderer. This is the first case under the new treaties, which come into force to-day.

PLANS OF LORD CURZON.

With Lady Curzon He Will Travel Through Central India.

SIMLA, July 17.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, will start on a tour of Central Indi. on Oct. 20. Lady Curzon will accompany him.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY'S MAXIMS.

Why His London Host Objects to Him as a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—The London press is commenting freely upon the personal and moral maxims of Major Esterhazy, who, as I cabled you last week, has been living here under an assumed name. The Major's London host says in this connection the only deeply rooted objection he had to the Major was his hatred of a bath.

The host adds that the Major had both hot and cold water at his disposal, but for a fortnight he refused to use either.

CAPT. ANDREWS'S PLIGHT.

Semi-Delirious and Exhausted When Rescued by the Holbein.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The steamer Holbein, which arrived in port yesterday, having on board Capt. William A. Andrews, who set out from Atlantic City, N. J., on June 18 to cross the ocean in a dory twelve feet in length, reports that when off the Banks of Newfoundland the watch noticed Andrews's boat. The sea was rough at the time, and some difficulty was experienced in getting Andrews aboard the Holbein.

Andrews was semi-delirious, and replied to questions incoherently. He evidently had undergone much privation and suffering. He has partially recovered.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Competition for Queen's and Alexandra Prizes—Canadians' Scores.

BISLEY, England, July 17.—The rifle-shooting contest for her Majesty the Queen's Prize began to-day. The match is open only to volunteers and retired volunteers, and is in three stages, tre first being at 200, 50, and 600 yards. At 200 yards the Canadian, Bertram, and several others scored the highest possible, 35.

Of the other Canadians, Cartwright, A. Robertson, and Huggins scored 33; Rennie and Wilson, 32; Gilchrist and Wetmore, 31; Blair, Graham, Ogg, and Fleming, 30; Brayles, Weatherbie, Simpson, and Buckley, 29, and Heller and Ross, 27.

The shooting in the second stage was at 500 and 600 yards—ten shots at the first distance and 15 shots at the second distance.

In the competition for the Alexandra prize, at 500 and 600 yards, some of the marksmen scored the highest possible at 500 yards, including the Canadian, Rennie.

The scores of the other members of the Canadian team were: Gilchrist, Buckley, Wilson, Robertson, and Simpson, 34 each; Heming and Wetmore, 33; Shore, Bertram, and Cartwright, 32; Crowe, 31; Blair, 30; Huggins, 28; Heller, 26; Ogg, 34; A. Robertson, 30; Graham, 27.

At 600 yards the Canadians scored as follows: Bertram, Simpson, and Wilson, 34.

Serg. Graham of the Border Rifles won the Alexandra Prize with a score of 69 points.

The Bishop of Limerick Dead.

LIMERICK, July 17.—The Right Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Limerick, died to-day in his eighty-seventh year.

The late Bishop of Limerick, who was born in Dublin Nov. 6, 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in 1843, a post he held for nineteen years. From 1861 to 1866 he was President of the Royal Irish Academy, and during the greater part of that interval, Dean of Chapel Royal, Dublin, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Among his publications are "Two Geometrical Memoirs of the General Properties of Cones of the Second Degree, and on the Spherical Conics," and "Suggestions with Respect to the Publication of the Brehon Laws."

Sale of Java and Assam Teas.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Fourteen thousand cases of Java and Assam teas were offered for sale to-day. The prices obtained were low, though an extra pound was allowed. Buyers claim the first blood.

Yellow Fever on the Ringhorne.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices have been received here that the Norwegian bark Ringhorne, Capt. Noordland, from Rio Janeiro June 5 for Sapelo, arrived off Pernambuco on July 1 with yellow fever on board. The Captain, second mate, and carpenter had died of the fever on June 16.

Italian Steamer Disabled.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, July 17.—The Italian steamer Centro America, from Montevideo June 30 for Genoa, with 620 passengers, has been towed here for a distance of 300 miles, having been disabled by the loss of her propeller.

American Killed in the Engadine.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 17.—Eugene Staub of Baltimore, Md., in descending from the Royal Hut, near Pontresina, in the Engadine Valley, fell over a precipice and was killed.

Venezuelan Commissioners Dined.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Mallet-Prevost entertained the members of the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal at dinner this evening.

Tourist Killed in the Alps.

VIENNA, July 17.—A Viennese tourist was killed while climbing the Planspitz, in the Austrian Alps, by a falling rock.

QUEEN HONORS AMERICANS.

Westminster Gazette on the Appearance of Capts. Falls and Landon at Windsor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—The Westminster Gazette says in its issue to-day:

"A quite unexpected but none the less pleasing incident marked the close of the brilliant ceremony at the Home Park at Windsor on Saturday, when the Queen presented the new colors to the Scots Guards, whose Colonel is the Duke of Connaught. Among the favored few who watched the solemn and impressive scene from the presentation ground were two American army officers dressed in their quaint gray uniforms, with white spats and gendarme hats. They were members of the Seventh New York State Regiment, and appeared particularly struck by the way in which the British troops marched by in review order.

"When Her Majesty made a sign to them to approach the royal carriage the Americans showed appreciation by their beaming faces and the reverential bow they made to the Queen on presentation; nor did the two visitors withdraw until the sovereign had graciously addressed them and inquired their opinion of the military spectacle."

The two officers were Capts. Falls and Landon.

Anglo-Australian Cricket Match.

MANCHESTER, July 17.—The fourth test cricket match between England and Australia was begun here to-day in the presence of 25,000 spectators, and with brilliant weather. The interest in this match was intense, as, should the Australians win, it would decide the championship in their favor.

England won the toss and elected to bat. When the game was suspended at lunch time, England had scored 122 runs for five wickets down.

The England eleven were all out for 327 runs.

When the play closed for the day the Australians had scored one run for one wicket down.

Wheat Yield in England.

LONDON, July 17.—Harvesting commenced in the rye fields of Great Britain this morning. The oats crop will be cut a week hence, while the cutting of wheat will commence in the southeast district of England by July 31. The Mark Lane Express says that wheat promises a full average yield and barley an average, and that the oats crop is distinctly deficient.

Fierce Thunderstorms in Germany.

BERLIN, July 17.—A heavy thunderstorm prevailed throughout the country this evening. The storm was accompanied by a fall of hailstones, some of which were as large as walnuts. Immense damage was done. Five persons were injured by lightning near Berlin, and one was killed.

"TARANTELLA" IN CHICAGO.

Edward Jakobowski's New Opera Presented Successfully There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Tarantella," an opera by Edward Jakobowski, the book by Alfred Murray, was produced for the first time in this country by the Castle Square Opera Company at Studebaker Hall tonight. The scene is laid in Naples during Lord Nelson's operations there. The plot is somewhat hard to follow, as it is complicated and full of very rapid action. The Tarantula and the weird Tarantella—the music supposed to cure the insect's bite—play an important part in the story. There is much intrigue, changing of clothes, mistaken identity, and sword fighting in it.

The general tone of the opera is tragic and the undertone of the mystic tarantella runs through it all for a motif. The choruses and the tarantella music are striking and beautiful. The audience to-night, which was very large, praised the work with enthusiasm, and recalled many of the principals. Mr. Roberts, Miss Millard, Miss Quinlan, and Mr. Mullan were the especial favorites. The scenery is excellent.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—Full houses still greet "The Rounders" every night, while the roof garden draws well with Pilor Morlin, Stedman's dogs, Jenny Eddy Trio, the Phaseys, Annabelle Moore, and other attractions.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Rappo sisters, the Russian dancers, and Batho, the Parisian dancer are performing on the Venetian Terrace Garden at the Victoria Theatre. Galletti's monkeys, the flying bird, Astarte; the four Nelson sisters, and the Lilliputian circus are other features.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—An entirely new programme is running at Koster and Bial's this week. The attractions include Pearl Hight, the eccentric dancer, and Fialkowsky, the animal imitator. Besides these there are jugglers, singers, dancers, and novelty performers of various sorts.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN. This week's bill at the American is a combination of popular pieces held over from last week, with the addition of several new and attractive performances. The Pantzer brothers, head-to-head acrobats, make a drawing card, and the "coon songs" of Elizabeth M. Murray are popular.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The feature this week at the Aerial Magnolia Grove is the appearance of Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, who is announced as the world's greatest prestidigitatrice. Her lantern dance has been seen in New York before. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues to draw large crowds.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Robert Downing, in the arena scene from "The Gladiator," appears as the feature at Keith's this week. Other performers are Renee and Richards, Bessie Bonehill, Kara the Juggler, and the three Hawaiians. Ryan and Richfield appear in a new farce called "A Headless Man," by Herbert Hall Winslow.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Proprietor Maus inaugurated last night an entire high-class vaudeville performance in connection with his band concert at the Lion Palace Roof Garden. Mr. Maus has entered into a combination with several down-town aerial gardens, by which he will play the same attractions that they are presenting. In last night's programme the Squadron A Band was supplemented by the singing of Miss Gertrude Rutledge and a cornet solo by Miss Jessie Miller, both of whom met with great success. Other performers were the Angola sisters, Paul Nicholson, Jr., Miss Jessie Highlands, Miss Rena Aubery, and Miss Henrietta Dreher.

BOYS LOOT A LIQUOR STORE.

They Drink Freely and Thus Give a Clue to the Police.

Magistrate Cornell of the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning held Peter Mooney, fifteen years old, living at 90 Greenwich Street, and Joseph Fitzgerald, seventeen years old, living at 62 Broad Street, in $1,000 bail each for breaking into the store of Bitterman & Kraemer, 30 Water Street.

Both boys made a full confession. Sunday morning they entered the store through the scuttle and made off with several bottles of liquor. Before leaving the place they turned on the cocks of several whisky casks and when the proprietors arrived yesterday morning they found the floor flooded with liquor.

Detectives Quigley and Edwards of the Old Slip Police Station soon learned that young Peter Mooney had been carried home intoxicated from the neighborhood of the store by his parents on Sunday afternoon. Following this clue up, they found the youngster in bed recovering from his debauch. He was quite ill, but confessed, and also implicated Fitzgerald. They were both taken to court, and Mooney was sent in default of bail to the boys' prison in the Tombs, and Fitzgerald was turned over to the Gerry society.

East and West Freight Differentials.

CHICAGO, July 17.—W. W. Finley, Third Vice President of the Southern Railway, will be one of the arbitrators for the Presidents and executive officers of the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections to consider a new basis of differentials, excess fares, and concessions. Commissioner F. C. Donald and Chairman J. F. Goddard, who were elected June 28 to arbitrate the question with a third man whom they were to name, have secured Mr. Finley's acceptance, and will hold their first meeting at the Waldorf Hotel, in New York, Thursday. Mr. Donald will leave for the East to-morrow.

TRANSVAAL EXCITES WIT

Questions in Parliament Regarding President Krueger's Offer.

DYNAMITE MORTARS FOR BOERS

Fighting Strength of the South African Republic and the Uitlanders—Transvaal Outlet Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—Some members of Parliament are growing humorous over the Transvaal difficulty. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, to-day asked the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr George Wyndham, if the three batteries of artillery recently ordered to the Cape were going as reserves or reinforcements.

Mr. Wyndham said the batteries would act as reserves unless otherwise required.

Mr. G. Lambert, Liberal, Devonshire, South Molton District, asked Mr. Chamberlain for the number of Outlanders who would receive the franchise within a reasonable time under the Volksraad's new concessions. Mr. Chamberlain said that a "reasonable time" was a vague expression, but he understood that half as many Outlanders would receive it under President Krüger's scheme as under that of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner. The Outlanders might be able to command further representation and they might not.

Mr. Michael Davitt asked how soon half the people of India would be admitted to the franchise.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, Donegal, South, shouted, "Hear, Hear!" There was laughter, but no answer.

Meanwhile the Boers are making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg. It is estimated that the fighting force of the Transvaal Boers is 22,000 and of the Orange Free State 15,000. Certainly there are 80,000 Outlanders in the Transvaal capable of bearing arms. They were there at the time of the Jameson raid.

The Boers are not in better humor to find that Great Britain has taken possession of the territory between Swaziland and the sea, the Transvaal's only possible outlet. Still, matters wear a more peaceful aspect.

VOLKSRAAD'S NEW CONCESSIONS.

May Agree to Seven-Year Franchise, with Retroactive Force.

PRETORIA, July 17.—The First and Second Raads sat in secret session all day.

It is believed that the Volksraad will adopt a seven-year franchise, with retroactive force, and agree to other conditions and concessions, in order to terminate the unsettled state of public affairs in the Transvaal.

Scots Guards Ordered to the Cape.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a rumor that a battalion of the Scots Guards and a battalion of the Grenadiers have been ordered to the Cape.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—James T. Woodward of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season.

The heat to-day was intense, and at noon the thermometer on Bellevue registered 85 degrees in the shade. The humidity was at times almost unbearable, being 91 per cent. at noon. During a part of the afternoon the rain fell in torrents.

The yawl Rosiline arrived, and the Navahoe sailed to the westward to-day.

Miss Marie Winthrop has gone to Bar Harbor for a visit.

Arrivals from New York this evening included Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, and John Bolt.

The Misses Lena and Helen Morton, daughters of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Sarah Livingston of South Carolina and Miss Bertha Nichols of Cambridge are the guests of Miss Sanborn.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp are passengers on the steamer Lucania, which is due in New York Saturday. They will come to Newport immediately, and will be the guests of J. Burke Wolfe.

So great has been the demand for automobiles among the cottagers both by day and night that the depot has been compelled to remain open at all times to accommodate the cottagers who are driving in this class of carriages.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will start on his trip around the world on the 26th inst. in company with N. S. Iselin, Douglass Cochran, and Williams P. Burden. The young men will go to New York from Newport, and thence to San Francisco, from which city they will go to Vancouver, where they are to meet a steamer bound for the Orient.

Frederick M. V. Davies will shortly sail for Europe to join his parents there.

Miss Mary D. Skinner has gone to Twilight Park for the Summer.

C. Ogden Codman is at the Fadden cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tompkins have returned from New York.

To-day workmen began the work of adding to the north and south wings of the horse show boxes, where twenty-four extra ones will be added. The reserved seat stand, which is this season to be erected directly opposite the boxes, will also be enlarged. By this arrangement the north and south ends of the show ring will meet and the ring will be materially lengthened, and in every way improved. The stands and other seating arrangements for the coming show will be erected at once, and as soon as the tennis tournament is completed a small army of mechanics will be employed to put the Newport Horse Show in "commission."

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews have returned from Europe and are at their cottage, Sunset Lawn.

Miss Kendall has arrived from New York for the season.

The sloop Awa has gone on a cruise.

Edward Burgess, son of the noted yacht designer, was here to-day on the sloop Helena with a party of friends.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained a large party at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

The largest bass caught during this season weighed sixty-three pounds and was landed at the West Island Fishing Club by one of the members, who is believed to have been William Post.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been made at Willow Bank, Mr. Hodgeson's cottage, in Morton Avenue, which Mrs. Ladenburg has leased for a term of years.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers: George Von L. Meyer and E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. John R. Drexel is planning to give a series of musicales at her villa, on Ochre Point.

M. B. De Long Still in Contempt.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson yesterday refused an application to set aside an order of contempt of court against Martin B. De Long of Utica. Justice Wilmot M. Smith, fined De Long $250 several months ago for failing to turn over certain moneys to Gertrude Tallman, daughter of Edward A. Tallman, who died and left an estate worth $200,000. De Long was made trustee for the estate, and refused to give Gertrude her share—$70,200. When he refused, upon the order of the court, he was put in contempt and fined. Then he gave up the moneys demanded, but the contempt and the fine remained against him. Justice Garretson not only refused yesterday to annul the fine, but ordered De Long to pay the cost of the hearing of the application to recall it.

Boy Murdered by Boys.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Ralph Schelly, eight years old, lies dead in his home, at Montpelier, as the result of a vicious attack on him by four of his playmates. The boys were all playing together when some difficulty arose over a trifling matter, and the four combined to thrash him. Two of them held Ralph Schelly while the others kicked him and pounded him on the neck, head, and back with stones. Lockjaw followed, and then death.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday, which was one of the most uncomfortable days of the Summer thus far, saw the fashionable residential districts of the city completely deserted. The clubs were empty all day and well into the evening, and not a familiar face could be seen at any of the fashionable restaurants. Although weather conditions were slightly better yesterday, the majority of those who went out of town on Friday and Saturday remained away, and business men fled to the country again last night after their hours of work were over. There is absolutely nothing in New York to keep any one here who can possibly get away, for, as said above, the clubs and restaurants are deserted, and a course of the roof gardens, with their trained animals and coon songs, which form the major part of the bill at all of them, would soon drive the sanest man or woman into an asylum.

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The wedding of Mr. Jacob Mur and Mrs. Rudolph Schack, formerly Miss Minnie Livingston, will be celebrated very quietly this afternoon at Mrs. Schack's apartments, 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, and to-morrow the couple will leave for Japan, where Mr. Mur is in business and where they will permanently reside. There will be no one at the wedding this afternoon except the bride's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, and Mrs. Augusta Temple Merritt, and perhaps two or three intimate friends of the couple. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will officiate. Mr. J. S. Dickson of Washington will be the best man, and there will be no other attendants.

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The story from Baltimore published yesterday in THE TIMES to the effect that Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, divorced wife of William Yates Perot of that city, who recently arrived from London, had abducted her daughter Gladys, a child of eleven years, from the residence of Mr. Perot's father, W. H. Perot, at Woodbrook, Baltimore County, was read with surprise and interest by many New Yorkers, and will also be read with interest in London and Paris when it reaches those cities. Mrs. Perot, who it is now thought has gone to Montreal with her daughter, was Miss Lettie Spenigal, and was born in Halifax, N. S. She went as a young girl to Demerara, where Mr. Perot, who is a member of a prominent Baltimore family, met and married her about twelve years ago. They came to Baltimore to live, and about seven years ago Mr. Perot obtained a divorce, the courts giving him the custody of his two children. Several prominent society men in Baltimore were reported to have been connected with the case, which was hushed up as much as possible. Mrs. Perot, who is an extremely pretty woman, still comparatively young, and who dresses with rare taste, went immediately to Paris, where she resided for some time with her sister. She has been living in England the last two or three years, where her beauty has attracted much attention. Among her friends there was Sir George Ewen Smith, the hero of Tangier. Mrs. Perot left London suddenly on July 1, and came over on the Campania on that steamer's last westward trip, having among her fellow-passengers Mrs. Astor, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, and the Earl of Donoughmore. She was quite a belle on the Campania, and on arriving in New York, went almost immediately to Baltimore. The sequel of her trip is this abduction of her daughter. The matter has made a decided sensation in Baltimore, and detectives have been called in to ascertain the whereabouts of the fair abductress. Mr. Perot is in British Columbia.

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The Umbria did not land her passengers until noon on Sunday, and brought quite a large list for this time of the year. Among these passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Richard, Mr. C. M. Spencer, and Mrs. Casper Wister. On the St. Paul, which will sail for Southampton, there were booked among others Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Woodford, Robert Goelet, the Hon. Morris S. Wise and Mrs. Wise, the Rev. R. H. McKim and Mrs. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Col. James N. Whelan, military attaché United States Legation at The Hague; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Washington, J. S. Auerbach, Calvin R. Armstrong, Mrs. F. J. Barrett, Miss Barrett, Mrs. C. F. Berwind, Lieut. G. Bettin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. P. Courtney, A. G. Cumnock, Mrs. E. F. Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Jr., the Misses Elkins, Robert Emmet, Miss Emmet, Alexander W. Fraser, Miss L. M. Fraser, H. H. Gardiner, C. F. Halstead, George F. Halstead, James G. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, John C. Waterbury, and F. H. Whitridge. The Prinz Regent Luitpold, sailing for Bremen and Southampton to-day, has booked among other passengers Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Col. Samuel Colt, Dr. von Holleben, Dr. R. H. Wilson, Effingham Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, and Miss Madeline Zabriskie.

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The funeral of Mrs. George F. Betts, who died at her residence, 102 Madison Avenue, will take place there this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Betts's eldest daughter, Miss Amy Betts, married Mr. John Addison Porter, private secretary of President McKinley.

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Morristown has been one of the gayest of the New York suburbs this season, and children's parties have been particularly in favor. Mrs. Charles Scribner and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden each gave dances for children last week; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens Lewis have been visiting Gen. Walker and the Misses Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bard McVickar, who now reside in the Adirondacks, on account of Mr. McVickar's health, have been visiting Mrs. McVickar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, at the Knoll.

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Cards have been received from Miss Sarah Lazarus, who was formerly so well-known in New York society, announcing the marriage of her sister, Miss Annie Lazarus, to John Humphreys Johnston. The wedding took place in Venice on Tuesday, June 22. Of the Lazarus sisters, Miss Emma, the poetess, is dead, Miss Agnes, now Mrs. Montagu Marks, resides in London with her husband, and Miss Sarah will presumably now live abroad with her recently married sister.

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The last London papers received state that Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is still very ill, but that Mrs. Ritchie is now convalescent. The young Duke of Manchester met Mrs. Cora Potter at the Charing Cross Bazar, which, by the way, finally realized £15,000, and has been paying the fair actress quite devoted attention ever since. Recently he broke the English automobile record with Mrs. Potter, the couple speeding in an automobile from Maidenhead to London, twenty-four miles, in 36 minutes. The Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adele Grant of New York, is reported as being seriously ill in London with nervous prostration. The Misses Parkinson Sharp, who gave a cotillion recently in London in honor of Lady Bache Cunard, who is now her guest, and at which the unique and remarkable Mrs. Hwfa Williams led the "myriad of mazes," was formerly Mrs. Hutchins of New York.

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Although it is reported that Mr. Clarence Mackay, who went abroad last week, will remain only three weeks, the London papers state that he has leased Ardan House for three months. After her long mourning Mrs. Mackay has at last reopened her hospitable doors and given two large dinners. Her guests have included Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lady Romney, Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Emme Lady Osborne, Lady Aylesford, Count du Pontavice de Heussey of the French Embassy, and Lord Wadsworth. The dinners were followed by very beautiful music, though there was no reception, and the singers included Miss Yaw, who has had such a phenomenal success this year; Herr Forsell, a Swedish operatic singer; Mlle. St. Andre, Mr. Andrews, and among others a delightful violinist. Mrs. Mackay's house is the most beautiful one in Carlton House Terrace, with the famous marble staircase, which is said to have cost £60,000, and some very fine tapestries and pictures.

Quigg Urges Volunteer Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Lemuel E. Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee visited the President today to urge some appointments which the organization is backing. Some of them are army appointments. Mr. Quigg would not divulge the names of his candidates

FORD DISPUTES MR. GAGE

Asserts He Was Removed from Office Without Cause.

RESIGNATION WAS DEMANDED

Says His Successor Was Appointed Five Times Before Office Was Taken from Civil Service List.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Worthington C. Ford, former Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, whose dismissal is one of the main charges brought against Secretary Gage by George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, says that Mr. Gage in his denial is guilty of misstatement of facts.

Secretary Gage has attempted to defend the recent order of President McKinley exempting some 4,000 offices from the civil service list, and has taken the ground that the order was consistent with the highest conceptions of true civil service reform.

Mr. Ford, whose name has been brought prominently into the controversy by the allegation that he was removed without cause, is at present employed in the Boston Public Library. He expressed surprise when shown Secretary Gage's reply to Mr. McAneny's charges, in which the Secretary said the allegation "is wholly untrue," and asserted the Secretary had misrepresented the facts. He made this statement:

"It was either the 5th or 6th of May, 1898, a little over a year after Secretary Gage took office, that he sent for me, and the first thing he said when I entered his office was that he wanted my resignation. He said he wanted the place, not that he loved me less, but the other men more, showing that another man had been selected. He made no further excuse for requesting my resignation, and I said it would be sent in. There was no option, as a request from the Secretary is equivalent to a demand. I did not see Secretary Gage after that, and two days later I resigned and left the office.

"The office was one considered so important by President Cleveland that he placed it under the civil service so as to prevent a change in the head of the department every four years. The statistics which are compiled in the bureau relate principally to our commerce with foreign countries, and are compiled from the reports which are sent to the Treasury Department by the Collectors of Customs, and the publication of a monthly report covering all these commercial returns. There were thirty-six clerks in the bureau, nearly all of them men long in the service, as it has been one of the established bureaus of the Government.

"There have been three or four changes among those who were immediately connected with the chief.

"O. P. Austin, a Washington journalist, took my place. He didn't pass a civil service examination. He got what is known as an emergency appointment, which lasted ninety days, and has been reappointed five times in that way, but since the recent order of the President this office is exempt from civil service rules, so his last appointment becomes, in a sense, a permanent one.

"The Civil Service Bureau prepared an examination for Austin, and appointed two different dates for him to take it, but each time it was suspended because of a fear that he could not pass. The examination consists of simple questions relative to statistics of foreign countries. The salary of the office is $3,000."

Mr. Gage Receives McAneny's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Gage has received from Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, a letter containing a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary which he read in the newspapers and which he has already answered in the same way. Mr. McAneny explained the premature receipt of the letter by the press by the statement that he had overlooked the fact that he had not sent it to Secretary Gage. Mr. Gage says he has no more to say about the arguments and assertions contained in Mr. McAneny's letter to the public, but he may write to him personally.

SALT CURE FOR DROWNING.

Harbormaster Sutton at Washington Will Make the Test—Drowned Animals Have Been Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Harbor Master Sutton is looking for a stray dog. If one should happen to stroll into the neighborhood of the Harbor Master's headquarters, he will be immediately apprehended and drowned, and then buried in dry salt.

No affront to the dog will be intended by this apparently unfriendly reception. It will all be done in the interests of science. The Harbor Master has long been an interested student of plans for resuscitating the drowned, and he has lately been much wrought up over a report which has reached him from England of the scientific experiments of a man named Mansfield. This thoughtful person, who is a mechanic by profession, is said to have carelessly thrown a drowned horsefly into some salt with which he was preparing fish. It is believed that the fish was not intended for Mansfield's own consumption.

At any rate, in a few moments the deceased fly moved its wings, came out of the salt, looked contemptuously at Mansfield, and flew away. Mansfield, who had an inquiring mind, was struck with the circumstance. It occurred to him that the salt might have something to do with the resurrection, and he tried the salt cure on other flies, always with the same result. Then he experimented with beetles, keeping them under water for two hours. In no case more than a few minutes to resurrect them.

Encouraged by these results, the hornyhanded scientist caught a mouse, drowned it for two hours, and then packed it away in a salty tomb. There was no doubt that the mouse was thoroughly deceased. In ten minutes, however, the salt began to stir and shake, and presently the mouse emerged, stared around with an interested expression, and scampered away.

Mansfield's next experiment was with a cat. He lay in wait for a cat which had made herself peculiarly aggressive and offensive in the backyard when Mansfield was trying to get to sleep, and taking the view that even if the experiment did not work in this instance society would suffer no loss, soused the cat under water and kept her there for two hours.

When he took her out she was as dead as Adam. He put her away in the salt mausoleum, and it was with mingled feelings that he saw her emerge, in full strength and volce, in precisely half an hour. She hastily left the premises in a southeasterly direction, and at the rate at which she was going Mansfield estimates that she must be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles by this time. He does not expect to see her again.

Lastly, Mansfield tried the process on his pet retriever. He hesitated at first, being fond of the dog, but he was so confident now that he would have been willing to try the experiment on any of his wife's relations. None of them were within reach, and he was therefore obliged to content himself with the dog. He kept his pet in the bottom of a tub filled with water for two hours, and when he took it out it was dead and gave no sign of regaining life.

Mansfield duly entombed it, but when half an hour had passed and not a grain of salt had stirred he became alarmed. For the moment he regretted that the ardor of scientific investigation had made him act so hastily, and that he had not waited for some of his creditors to come in. But he examined the salt and noticed that it had become damp, saturated with the moisture from the dog's body.

Then the secret of the mystery flashed across his mind. He changed the salt and saw to it that the substitute was thoroughly dry, and in fifteen minutes Fido came out, shook himself, and barked reproachfully at his master.

Harbormaster Sutton has a supply of dry fish salt on hand, and will use it on the next drowned man he finds. A negro named James Colbert fell off the steamer Harry Randall on July 7 and was drowned, and the experiment would have been tried then if any salt could have been secured. All the approved methods, of course, will be tried first.

Aged Man Killed by a Train.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 17.—William R. Bosworth, eighty-nine years old, one of the most prominent residents of this town, was struck by a Lehigh Valley train this evening while driving across the tracks and fatally injured.

HUSBAND TOOK WIFE'S WHEEL.

Mrs. Hass Cried "Stop Thief!" to Man Who Objected to Her Riding and a Mob Aided in His Capture.

There was excitement at the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry yesterday afternoon, when Charles H. Hass, forty-nine years old, of 178 Eighth Street, Long Island City, was arrested upon a charge of stealing a bicycle. A woman chased Hass as he hurried along the street with the bicycle. She shouted, "Stop thief!"

A crowd joined in the pursuit. By the time the ferry was reached 300 persons were following the cyclist. Policeman Flattery stopped Hass at the ferry and took him and the woman to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Police Station.

The woman asserted that the bicycle had been stolen from her, and the Sergeant was about to take a charge against the prisoner, when Hass told his story. The woman, he said, was his wife. He was opposed to her riding a bicycle, as he did not think any married woman should ride one. In spite of his objections, she went to Manhattan and bought the wheel. She paid the first installment, and yesterday Hass said he received a notice that the second one was due. He then started to take the wheel back to the firm from which it had been purchased.

The woman admitted that this was true in every detail, and the Sergeant ordered the pair out of the station house. Mr. Hass on leaving said he would at once return the wheel to the firm from which it had been purchased.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Mark.

George Mark, one of the best-known Upper Hudson steamboat men, died at his country seat, Valley View, Colonie, N. Y., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was born in the town of Watervliet in 1829, and was the eldest son of George Mark, Sr. He received a common school education up to fifteen years of age, when he went to work on his father's farm. In 1856 he formed a copartnership with Milton St. John to carry on the operations of a quarry in Maine. The venture was successful. Since the early seventies Mr. Mark has been identified with steamboating. He was a stockholder in the Troy and West Troy Ferry Company, acting for a number of years as its Superintendent. He also for many seasons was President of the Troy and Albany Steamboat Company, owning a large block of its stock.

One of the most remarkable lawsuits in that section was that brought by Mr. Mark against the Hudson River Bridge Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for damages to the ferryboat George Mark. During a freshet the vessel was broken loose from her moorings and carried down the river in a floe of ice. She struck against one of the spans of the upper bridge of the two owned by the company, dislodging it, so that it fell upon and wrecked the ferryboat. The case was in the courts for over a decade, when finally Mr. Mark recovered judgment for an amount between $27,000 and $28,000. He was President of the Long Island and College Point Ferry Company, and was interested heavily in the Boston and Portland Steamship Company and the Boston and Nantasket Steamboat Company. He was a large stockholder in the Troy Telephone Company, the American Bolt and Rivet Company, and in a freight fruit line to the West Indies.

Several years ago Mr. Mark virtually retired from active business, though he kept constantly in touch with his interests. As a diversion he raised ducks, his hobby being to keep them under glass and away from water. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and a Free and Accepted Mason. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. John J. Zimmerman, survive him.

Seymour Van Nostrand.

Seymour Van Nostrand, United States Vice Consul in Saxony for many years, died at the Clark Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday night from a complication of diseases. He was fifty-nine years old and a bachelor. One brother survives him. Mr. Van Nostrand was the son of James Van Nostrand, President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank in New York during the civil war. He was graduated from Columbia College, where he studied in the School of Mines. He also studied in Saxony and Dresden, where he lived for several years. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club and the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Matano and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs of Elizabeth, and the Anglo-American Club in Dresden. He was also a Vestry Clerk in the American Church in Dresden. Mr. Van Nostrand was popular in literary and club circles. He retired wealthy several years ago, and had lived in Elizabeth for twenty years.

Col. Henry D. Stanwood.

Col Henry D. Stanwood, who died on Saturday at his home, 177 Congress Street, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday. Col. Stanwood was the eldest son of the late Eben C. Stanwood of Boston, and was born in that city in 1845. He was a nephew of the late James G. Blaine. He served in the civil war with the Forty-fourth

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Take the Final Game of the Series from the Chicagos.

HOME TEAM BUNCHED HITS

Hughes's Pitching Was a Potent Factor in Winning the Contest for the Local Men—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	24	.688
Philadelphia	47	27	.635
Boston	48	28	.632
Chicago	43	30	.589
Baltimore	43	31	.581
St. Louis	41	22	.579
Cincinnati	36	38	.486
Pittsburg	35	40	.467
New York	33	42	.440
Louisville	30	44	.405
Washington	25	51	.329
Cleveland	13	63	.171

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 2. (First game.)
Baltimore, 21; Cleveland, 6. (Second game.)
Washington-Louisville game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn
St. Louis in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The final game of the present series between the Brooklyns and Chicagos, at Washington Park yesterday, resulted in another victory for the Brooklyns. The contest was not as cleanly played as the two previous games between these teams. The Brooklyns fielded better than their opponents, and also hit the ball harder.

Hughes pitched a fine game, allowing the Chicagos six hits. Three of these were bunched in the second inning. At other times Hughes was very effective, the two runs scored by the visitors being no fault of his. Daly and Ryan made these runs possible by missing easy chances to retire the side. Garvin, a former Atlantic League pitcher, occupied the pitcher's box for the Chicagos, and with the exception of the third inning performed well. In this inning the Brooklyns made five hits, including two doubles, which, aided by a base on balls and a wild throw by Donahue, enabled the home team to score five runs, a lead the visitors could not overcome. Casey easily carried off the fielding honors for the home team, while Demont did the best work for the visitors. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	T	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ryan, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Green, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	Lange, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	0	0	0	2	5	2	Wolv'rton, 3b	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Anderson, 1b	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	Mertes, cf	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	McC'm'k, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	2	1
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	1	6	0	0	Demont, ss	1	1	4	5	0	1	0
McGuire, c	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	Donahue, c	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hughes, p	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	Garvin, p	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
								*Chance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	17	3			Total	4	6	2	4	12	4	

*Chance batted for Garvin in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Garvin, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Garvin, 2. Three-base hits—Ryan, Green. Two-base hits—Keeler, McGuire, Hughes, Demont. Stolen bases—Kelley, (2,) Daly, Dahlen, Casey, Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 2,200.

Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, July 17.—The champions won their third straight game from Pittsburg to-day through the ineffective pitching of Sparks and the magnificent fielding of Hamilton. Score:

Boston	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Clarke; Pittsburg, Sparks, Hoffer and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Philadelphias defeated the Cincinnatis to-day in an exciting eleven-inning game. The Cincinnatis made their two runs in the fifth inning on three singles and a thrown ball which got away from McFarland at the plate. The Philadelphias tied the score in the ninth on Thomas's single, Delehanty hit by pitcher, an out, and Flick's long fly. In the eleventh Thomas doubled, and Delehanty sent him home with a hit to the clubhouse in centre field. Fourteen put outs by Shortstop Cross of Philadelphia are noteworthy. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Wood; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith.

Baltimores Win and Lose.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The poor playing of the Baltimores, combined with Hughey's excellent pitching, gave Cleveland the first game at Union Park this afternoon. Bates was an easy mark for the home team in the second game, and the contest soon developed into a farce. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Kitson and Crisham; Cleveland, Hughey and Shrecongost.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	2	1	6	9	0	2	1	0	..	—21
Cleveland	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 24; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Cleveland, Bates, Schmidt and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS

Sheriff Killed and Several of the Posse Wounded by Bandits at Cimarron, New Mexico.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 17.—A pitched battle took place to-day at Cimarron between a Sheriff's posse and a gang of outlaws. Marion Litrell, a live stock inspector, who arrived here to-night, gives details of the fight as he learned them at Springer.

"It occurred this morning," he said, "in the cañon above Cimarron in a very rough piece of country. The news was telephoned to Springer from Cimarron just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed Farr of Walsenburg and United States Marshal Foraker of New Mexico. The posse numbered six men. The force divided, advancing upon the outlaws from three directions.

"Sheriff Farr was killed, and Henry Love and a man named Smith, members of the posse, were wounded. Foraker returned to Cimarron and telephoned that all of his posse had been wounded."

The identity of the outlaws is not known, but little doubt is entertained of their being the men who held up the train at Folsom a few days ago, and also a year or more ago. Their camp, it is believed, was two or three miles from Cimarron. The outlaws have been noticed hanging around in the vicinity for some time past. It is thought that one or more of them, who are three in number, have been wounded by the officers.

Sheriff Ed Farr was well known among live stock men. He had extensive cattle interests in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

Among those in the Sheriff's posse was F. H. Smith of New York, who volunteered to join the attacking party.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

One Death, but the Situation Continues to Improve.

SANTIAGO, July 17.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. One death was officially reported to-day. The victim was a soldier in the hospital at Boniato Camp. Only one new case is reported for the day. This is a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever hospital, who was supposed to be an immune.

On Saturday last two cases developed in the city proper. The sufferers are American employes of the local asphalt company. Headquarters will remain at Cristo and the camp continue at Songo until November. Gen. Wood and the members of his staff, however, are living in the city.

AMERICAN WORK IN KOREA.

The United States Minister to the Hermit Nation Talks—Bad Start of a Trolley Road.

Horace N. Allen, United States Minister to Korea, arrived with his family on the Umbria on Sunday, and is at the Holland House, where he was seen last night by a TIMES reporter.

"Korea—erroneously spelled Corea by some—is an independent empire," said Mr. Allen. "Its area is about 100,000 square miles. Its population is ten or twelve millions. It touches Russian Siberia on the north, and is separated from Japan on the south by the narrow Korean Straits.

"It is an agricultural country, very mountainous, and rich in minerals. The United States was the first of Western nations to make treaties with Korea. America is held in great regard by the Koreans, as we have always shown a friendly interest in the welfare of the peninsula. Americans are conducting the most considerable financial undertakings in Korea. We had the first concession of any consequence ever granted to any nation. One was for the first steam railroad ever built in that country. The American concessionaires sold out, however, to the Japanese just before the completion of the railroad. Americans built the first street railroad constructed in Korea. It is an overhead electric trolley road, six miles in length, and runs through Seoul, the capital.

"An American syndicate, headed by ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., and Leigh Hunt of Seattle, Washington, has a concession for a large district in the richest gold region of Korea. They are working large mills with forty or more American overseers and several thousand Korean miners. Their prospects are sufficiently good to induce them to buy up the Government's interest for a good round sum, and to embark upon enlarged expenditures and developments. These mines will undoubtedly be heard from in the near future.

"I am not supposed to discuss politics. I left Korea about the 1st of April, and have been traveling through Asia and Europe on my way back to my post, where I am due about Oct. 1. As I have heard nothing regarding any new complications in Korea, I suppose all is quiet and as usual. I have lived in Korea fifteen years, and was Secretary of Legation under both President Cleveland and President Harrison. President McKinley promoted me to the post of Minister.

"Korea is a good place to live in after one gets used to it. It has a fine climate, good shooting, and a good bicyclist can ride everywhere by following the narrow footpaths. I am a great bicycle enthusiast, and now many of the Koreans are taking it up. American wheels are used almost exclusively, though there was much prejudice at first.

"The trade of Korea for last year was about $11,000,000 United States money. Of that we had about a half million gold. English goods take the lead at present, but American goods are coming in in increasingly large quantities.

"One of the largest concerns doing business in Korea is an American firm, Messrs. Townsend & Co., of Chemulpo. There are about 250 American residents in Korea. The large proportion are missionaries and are a particularly high class of people, men and women of education, ability, and good sense. They have a fertile field for work and have no time for cant and nonsense. The Methodists have about a thousand communicants, I believe, and the Presbyterians have upward of 7,000.

"I received a letter from Seoul this morning telling me of the trouble that marked the opening of the trolley road. A child was run over and killed and the natives, who had never seen a trolley car in operation, regarded it as a too dangerous vehicle to be tolerated. They wrecked the car and started for the power house to demolish that, but before doing any further damage the rioters were quelled.

"I don't think there is much danger of the slicing up of Korea. Too many outside nations have important interests there to permit of it.

"I am going to my old home in Delaware, Ohio, and then shall proceed to Washington.

"It is true that I stopped at Manila on my way here, but it would be highly improper for me to discuss the Philippines, especially for publication."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC DIVISION.

Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Men to Hold a Conference.

Several officials of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad systems are in the city. Vice President Stubbs and several other officers of the former arrived on Saturday, Paul Morton, First Vice President of the other road, came yesterday, and President Ripley is expected to-day.

While the officials will not discuss the matter, there is a story that there will be a conference between them to-morrow relative to California business. The Atchison Company has almost completed its road into San Francisco, and it will be open for business before the end of the current year. The provisions of the Inter-State commerce law would prevent any open agreement, but it is hinted that a scheme to divide California business is to be arranged.

Corn, Cotton, and Orange Crops Good.

"Kansas has the biggest corn crop in sight in the history of the State," said Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday. "Give us three weeks more without hot winds, and the corn crop of Kansas will reach 300,000,000 bushels—double that of last year. Business in the localities traversed by our system is excellent. There is promise of a fine cotton crop, while if the promises concerning the orange crop are fulfilled it will be twice as large as last year, when our road alone carried 15,000 carloads of oranges."

Denial from Mr. Ingalls.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—M. E. Ingalls, in response to a query as to the report that he was about to leave the Big Four Railroad to become the arbitrator for the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests, telegraphed to-day from Hot Springs, Va.: "There is not a word of truth in the report."

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Horse Attached to a Hansom Frightened and the Driver Hurt.

Elevated trains frightened a horse attached to a hansom cab at Broadway and Thirty-third Street last night, and the animal ran southward on Broadway. At Thirty-second Street a collision with a cable car was narrowly averted, and at Thirty-first Street two citizens were almost run over. The horse swerved to the west side of Broadway at Thirtieth Street and the hansom hit an electric light pole, throwing the driver and owner, Peter Morris, to the pavement. He received a severe scalp wound.

The harness parted and left the horse clear. It ran to Twenty-third Street, where it was stopped by a policeman. The injured driver was taken home. Concussion of the brain is feared.

New Sheriff Makes Several Changes.

Sheriff McLean of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday made several changes in his office and at the county jail. George W. Patterson succeeded Michael G. Lennon as Warden of the jail. Miss Rose Murray, the matron appointed by Sheriff Heller, will be retained. Charles Mason and Oscar Gardiner will take the places of Peter W. Wedin and Frederick W. Campbell, clerks. A. E. Overend will be bookkeeper in place of Ambrose Lynch. Several new deputies were appointed, but none was removed.

Janitor Killed by a Fall.

Richard Kanbach, thirty-two years old, janitor of the apartament house at 121 West Twenty-seventh Street, fell over the balustrade from the first floor of the house yesterday and died shortly afterward from a fractured skull. Kanbach a few minutes before had been commenting upon the accidents of a similar nature which were occurring daily.

Child Dies in Her Mother's Arms.

Maria Schussler of Belleville, N. J., came from that place to Bellevue Hospital yesterday carrying her sick baby, which she wanted the Bellevue physicians to treat for cholera infantum. The baby died as she entered the hospital yard, but the mother did not know it until an hour later, when she felt its cold face, and a doctor then told her the child was dead. The child's body was sent to the Morgue and Mrs. Schussler went home.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

INCREASE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue of one of our dailies I read what purported to be an extract from a speech by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, wherein he said that he believed the present Administration at Washington was increasing the regular army for the purpose of upholding the trusts. Now, while I do not entirely agree with the Senator, I would like to present some facts to your readers from which they can draw their own conclusions. One important question first suggests itself:

Can the trusts be suppressed by law? Let me take an example from history. The monasteries of England were a species of monopolists in land, and at one time were said to own two-thirds of all the real estate of that kingdom. For three centuries the Commons fought them by law and legislation without success. Statutes were passed, but they were readily evaded by the skill and learning of the able lawyers retained by those religious bodies. At last Henry VIII. resorted to confiscation, which, of course, could not be gainsaid. The writer of this believes that those monasteries did much good and does not believe in confiscation.

Now, as to the present increase of our regular army. Those who will consult the records of any of our newspapers will find that this Administration at the commencement of the Spanish war recommended an increase of our regular army to 200,000 men. A bill for that purpose was introduced in Congress. When it was offered De Armond of Missouri and other members of Congress spoke of our State volunteers, of neighbors and friends going together from one locality officered by men of their own selection and in whom they confided, of the pride the State had in its own organizations and of the emulation between the different States of the reputation made for the State by its volunteers, and much more to the same effect. The Congressional records say that this regular army bill was hastily withdrawn and another one substituted authorizing a call on the States for volunteers and as a sop allowing the regular army to be increased to 65,000 men.

Those who have kept pace with the Spanish war will recollect that our regulars were all armed with the improved rifles and smokeless powder, and that all the State volunteers were armed with the old Springfield muskets of the civil war and the old-fashioned powder used in those days. As Roosevelt called it, the volunteers were armed with "archaic weapons." The object no doubt was to discredit the volunteers and raise the reputation of the regulars, which was suffered by comparison during the civil war. Miles is what may be called a volunteer. At least he does not come from the charmed circle of West Point, and cannot be relied upon to act with this Republican Administration in emergencies and to use such means as those employed by Gen. Merritt lately in Idaho, or go to the extremes of the board of regular army officers who pretended to examine the embalmed beef scandal. Now we have an order from this Administration to raise a number of regular regiments which they call "United States Volunteers." This is a shrewd idea emanating from the brain of some trust lawyer. It is a page taken from history after the manner of Augustus Caesar. He will borrow the name and fame of the old State volunteer, and yet he will be in fact and in purpose nothing more than a regular.

The men who framed our Constitution of 1789 thought that they took care to have it understood that there was to be no standing army in this country. Recognizing the fact that calls upon the States for militia were often not promptly responded to and also the necessity for skilled officers, they incorporated in our Constitution a provision giving to our General Government the power to "organize, arm, and discipline the militia, reserving to the States the appointment of the officers," &c. This provision points out the only method of raising armies and by necessity excludes all others. Of course, in ignoring the States, all the officers of the new regiments will be good Republicans. Republican Governors may be consulted, but not Democrats. This plan is no doubt the expression of the combined wisdom of the President, the Attorney General, and the Adjutant General. The question naturally arises, what is the object of those extreme measures and this departure from the way we were accustomed to doing during the civil war? Are they merely precautionary or is there a deeper purpose?

This army will represent the General Government, but certainly no part of it will represent any of the States. Some of these facts and a persistent purpose in one direction may at least give us food for thought. VOLUNTEER OF 1861.

New York, July 11, 1899.

"AN UNMITIGATED MISFORTUNE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is seldom that I have occasion to dissent from the editorial expressions of THE TIMES, but I must make an exception to your article in issue of 10th inst. antagonizing the views of the Hon. William B. Hornblower as expressed before the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania, wherein he characterized the prevailing ascendancy of trusts, combines, and monopolies, affecting the manufacturing and general trade industries, as "injurious to the small manufacturers and traders as well as to the commission man and the commercial traveler, and drew the conclusion that "this is an unmitigated misfortune to the country."

A very large proportion of the readers of THE TIMES will indorse the views of the eminent jurist and political economist. That this indorsement is shared by a large portion of the intelligent people of Pennsylvania is asserted by the conservative Philadelphia Ledger when it says: "The large audience was in thorough accord with the speaker."

You have failed to demonstrate wherein these latter-day "trusts, combines, and monopolists" have benefited the people or the country at large. It is not many years ago that a young man of energy, ability, and good character, with small capital, or even no capital except his established integrity, could commence business on a small scale, gradually build it up until it became prosperous, lucrative, and finally extended to a public benefaction. The "commission man and the commercial traveler" have become the importer and the jobber; the "agent" has become the large manufacturer, and even the pack peddler and the steamboat deckhand have become millionaires!

Your trusts, combinations, and monopolies destroy these opportunities for the ambitious and aspiring man of to-day. Had the business conditions that now exist prevailed half a century ago, what would have become of the hundreds of millionaires of your city and other cities at the present time, whose public spirit, enterprise, patriotism, and benevolence are an enduring honor to them and their country?

The ancestors of the most opulent families that flourish in this generation arose from humble positions in life. They had "a fair field," improved the opportunities, and through energy, enterprise, and thrift won wealth, honor, and social position—for their posterity!

But how is it to-day? Let a man of ability, tact, and energy, with a few thousand dollars capital, start in business, and by the time he has fairly established its success the trusts, combines, and monopolists "call him down," and he must obey or "go to the wall." He must put his capital and earnings in "the pool" of the extortionists or he is crushed. If he yields, capital and earnings are absorbed, and he is crushed out anyway.

These trusts, combines, and monopolies are the highwaymen of commerce and industries, who demand of the smaller manufacturers and industrial concerns to "stand and deliver!"

It has always been the case, to a certain extent, that "the big fish swallow the little fish, and the sharks swallow them all," but it will indeed be "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" when this principle becomes the rule by legislative and judicial sanction. It is open, honest competition, not monopolies, that stimulates trade and regulates prices to a fair and reasonable value.

The homely phrase "Live and let live" should be as applicable to the struggling men of this generation as it was to the poor and struggling ancestors of the Kings and rulers of the trusts, combines, and monopolies of to-day.

We have been taught that "there is no royal road to learning." There should be no royal road to wealth.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., July 12, 1899.

Projected Small Parks Improvements.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Appropriate $250,000 for the improvement of Coney Island, Concourse, Dyker Beach, Fort Hamilton, and Sunset Parks has been allowed by Mayor Van Wyck to progress by default, he declining either to veto or sign it. The resolution now goes to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for final action.

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Criticism Because Other than Trained and Experienced Men Have Been Appointed to Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A few days ago the statement was made that Gen. Corbin, in announcing some of the appointments of officers to the new regiments of volunteers, suggested that care was being taken in providing the officers, that the regiments might later on be merged in the regular army, if Congress should give its approval to the proposition to increase the regular force to 100,000 men. The selection of regular army men to be Colonels was alluded to as showing the disposition of the Administration in the War Department to recognize training and merit in the service by getting the commanding officers from the army, and by giving places below the rank of Colonel to officers who had won distinction in the war.

"The selection of army officers as Colonels of the new regiments was well enough," said a prominent officer this afternoon. "But I fear that unless greater regard for the army is shown in choosing the Lieutenant Colonels and Captains very grave injustice will be done to deserving officers who do not seem to be able to "catch the eye" of the President or the Secretary of War.

"I do not wish to mention names, but I may allude to one Lieutenant Colonel recently appointed. He has been in the service, but I am told he has never commanded men in action; that he was in Puerto Rico without a command, and in no action, and that he has no military knowledge or training. Yet the army is full of fine officers, some of whom wear medals of honor, but who still remain Lieutenants.

"It seems to me a shame that these excellent and brave men should be menaced by subordination to gentlemen, possibly very admirable in their way, even though not military men, who are selected merely for sentimental or political reasons. Should the new regiments be merged into the regular army, the officers who are now Captains and Lieutenants would be injured in their care, by the appointment of men of no experience whatever, or possibly with the brief experience of a short campaign in Cuba or Puerto Rico.

"If my advice were asked, which may not be the case, I would advise, in justice to the officers trained for the service of the United States Army, in appointments to the ten new regiments now being recruited, and for the ten that may be later on, that the higher officers be selected from the senior officers of known merit, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors and Captains, and that if any other appointments remain to be made for outsiders they shall be for the places of Lieutenants. The country is entitled to the best services of men for whose training it has paid. The officers are entitled to consideration for the services they have rendered in hard-fought Indian campaigns, in which some of them have won fame and advancement at great risk."

A FRENCHMAN WOULD ENLIST.

He Makes a Strange Application for Service in the United States Army —A Burglar Applies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Among many strange applications for permission to enter the army received by Secretary Alger is one from a Frenchman at Brussels, who suggests that the "Citizen Minister" telegraph the Consul at Brussels to give him "a free-cost ticket and an indemnity of passage" to America. In mentioning his qualifications for military service, he says: "I have visited the immense mainland discovered by Christopher Columbus, from South even to the Dominion of Canada, and before to come back to Europe I have sojourned about three months in New York."

He admits that Frenchmen have a bad reputation in America, "made without reason by certain newspaper writers that not rise any admiration and any good sentiments with regard to the United States." In spite of this, he declares, there are in America "numerous persons who know well France, who always chant her, who always greet her.

"I am thirty-eight years old," he says, "and experimented in full strength and health and believe me able to become, no another Lafayette, but distinguishing soldier." He supports his plea by quoting a poem by John Jerome Rooney, in which France is praised.

Another application is from a burglar serving a term in the Missouri Penitentiary, who says that members of his "profession" are brave men, who have faced death too often in the practice of their occupation to fear "risking their lives in a nobler cause." He ingenuously adds: "We are accustomed to strict discipline, and would not find garrison duty irksome as compared with our present status."

Nineteenth Infantry Starts for Manila.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 17.—The movement of the First and Third Battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry from Camp Meade to the Philippines, via San Francisco, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, started this morning.

VOLUNTEER ATTEMPTS MURDER.

Accused Bank Runner of Robbery—Bullet Stopped by Suspender.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Charles L. Rockel, a runner for the Metropolitan Bank, had just entered the bank to-day to begin his duties, when Engelhart Bieber, a discharged soldier, slipped up behind him and, taking deliberate aim, fired.

The bullet struck the juncture of Rockel's suspenders and carried it into his back. When the suspenders were pulled from the wounded man the bullet came out with them.

Bieber says that when he went to the war he gave his deposit book for $805 to Rockel, and the latter drew out the money and refused to return it to him. Rockel is painfully wounded, but will recover.

EMPLOYE ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Giefer, Who Worked for a Brooklyn Wood Polisher, Arrested.

An attempt to burn a two-story frame building in the rear of 800 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Henry Schnitzspan, a wood polisher, resulted yesterday in the arrest of John Giefer, an employe, on the charge of arson.

Policeman Maxwell, early on last Friday morning, was attracted to Schnitzspan's shop by seeing Giefer leave. He discovered in an upper room a pile of paper and waste, all of which had been saturated with fish oil. Beside the paper was a can containing five gallons of turpentine, and near by were matches which had been lighted. The pile of waste looked as if it had been set on fire and gone out.

SALT WATER FISHERMEN MEET.

Protective League Incorporated Yesterday Elects Officers.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held a meeting last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street. This was the first meeting of the league held under its new constitution, articles of incorporation having been filed at Albany yesterday. The league has been organized for some time, but its rapid growth made it advisable to have it incorporated.

The principal objects of the league are to obtain the passage and enforcement of laws for the protection of salt water fish from destruction by nets and traps and to prevent the pollution with chemicals of the bays, harbors, and rivers in and about New York City.

At the meeting the following officers were elected: President—Theodore Biedinger; Vice President—Albert Baywood; Treasurer—Thomas Reilly; Financial Secretary—Charles S. Crane; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Eugene Fliedner; Board of Directors—Alfred Rogers, Frederick Etz, Frederick Hochgraef, Sr., J. F. Millikin, Edward Shott, William Roeber, and Rudolph Hoffman.

The league has at present a membership of 350. The President announced that there was every prospect of favorable legislation being passed at the next session of the Legislature. It was voted to instruct the Directors to secure permanent quarters for the meetings of the league. The office of the league is located at present at 30 Bond Street.

Davis Automobile at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis arrived here with their automobile at 6:55 P. M. They made the run from Schenectady in two hours. They will pass the night at the Hotel Warner here. They will leave here at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is expected they will succeed in reaching Utica by to-morrow night.

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National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of $1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

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H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company.

To the holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee is still of the opinion indicated in the circular of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, dated November 19, 1898, that the legal status of creditors of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and of the former sectional railroads is not yet sufficiently ascertained to justify the announcement of a definite plan of reorganization.

It has, however, in the interest of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders represented by it, carried on active proceedings for some months in the courts in Ohio for the readjustment of claims and conflicting titles, the protection of the creditors and of the property, and the reorganization of the company on an equitable basis.

In calling now for the united support of all the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders, it seems fitting to announce:

That the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio, has by its order recently set aside the sale of the railroad property made October 19, 1895.

That it has reappointed its former Receiver, Mr. Monsarrat, to take charge of the property.

That the foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court are still held open by the intervention of this committee.

That the Reorganization Committee, which has acted heretofore through the Mercantile Trust Company, has by public notice abandoned its plan of reorganization, and invited depositors to withdraw their bonds.

GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders are therefore urged to join without delay in support of the present movement for their

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 17	
To date this year	337,948
Corresponding date last year	105,426,099
	55,158,305

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 17	$1,060,500
To date this year	$581,909,920
Corresponding date last year	$434,850,880

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Am. St. Hoop pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Cont. Tob. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	¾	St. L. So. W'n pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Malting	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅜	Pitts., C. & St. L.	1
Brook. Rap. Tran.	⅛	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del., Lack. & West.	⅛	Union Pacific	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅛	Union Bag & P.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Federal Steel	1½	Manhattan Con.	1½
H. B. Claflin	½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Illinois Central	½	Mexican Central	½
Int. Paper	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class A 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s	1	West. N. Y. & Penn. Inc.	1⅛
Reading general 4s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Does it pay to sell the stock market "short" on strikes? Almost uniformly the past record has been that no profit comes that way. But professional Wall Street is hard to convince; and the whole Stock Exchange list has lately been under pressure because of threats that local street car employes might "go out."

Yesterday's market served as a test for the workers on the bear side. They had sold volumes of stocks they did not own and were waiting to try to get them back at concessions. Their expectation was last week that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike would be so sweeping in its bearings that the market not only for local traction stocks would be sharply affected, but that other securities out of sympathy would go tumbling also. One speculator of some Wall Street prestige was credited with short accounts including 30,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and 20,000 Metropolitan and 10,000 Manhattan.

At the opening of the market quotations were the lowest of the day, though till the very close of business quotations were kept under continual severe pressure. Actual owners of stock were nowhere disclosed as sellers. Ninety per cent. of the sales of the conspicuous stocks under attack were for the professional short account. And this adds but one more proof of the fact that the investors of the country are not nervous, are not to be easily scared and shaken out of their holdings.

***

Incidental to all their strike hullabaloos the bear contingent have been laying stress upon what they have professed to regard as the certainty of tight money; and yesterday some rather adroit efforts were made to rig rates, but the result was failure dismal enough. Interest rates actually fell, and advices from the banks were generally to the effect that money market crises were past, that no bearishness on that account could find any excuse. Complaint is heard of the scarcity of notes and bills throughout the country, but even that drawback will be soon remedied. Secretary Gage is to make an important move in that connection.

***

Meantime every business report practically is a good report. Activity increases. Prosperity gets faster and faster upon safe and lasting basis. From not one single business quarter comes a wail; the record uniformly is of confidence and satisfaction. And Wall Street holding back in the face of such a condition can hold back but temporarily.

***

It may be that more gold is to go abroad—a fact which figured somewhat yesterday as a bear "argument." Exchange rates are far from stable. But in this situation is no factor that can be taken fairly even to suggest remotely that this country is in any unhappy position.

It is Europe, not the United States, that shows need in the gold movement. Exigencies exist on the other side of the ocean which are making several financial centres bid against one another for gold. Here—and here only—are stores of the yellow metal to spare. And that explains just how it is that our bankers talk about further shipments. If it be weakness to be able to be an international lender, there is weakness here. If becoming the creditor Nation of the world involve embarrassment, we are involved. Otherwise? Then Wall Street gold export worry is wasted.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London operations in this market yesterday were small and not at all effective. Not more than 6,000 shares were traded in by the arbitrage houses, and most of these were purchases taken on the early decline. Houses with London connections reported very dull markets abroad on account of the high rates for money.

CALL MONEY LOWER.

Call money rates weakened and declined sharply toward the close yesterday, funds being offered liberally after 2 o'clock as low as 2 per cent. Earlier in the day, however, rates were held firm, and the bulk of the loans were made at 4 and 4½ per cent. The decline in the last hour was due to heavy offerings, chiefly by a prominent foreign house that is usually foremost in making gold shipments. Because of the character of this source, the lower rates did not improve sentiment as was expected.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

The talk of further gold shipments was revived in Wall Street yesterday, and had considerable effect upon sentiment. Opinion as to the probability of exports before the end of the week conflicted, but many bankers were frank enough to say that they could not be surprised to hear of engagements. The rumors that something like $5,000,000 had already been engaged, however, were promptly and emphatically denied.

The advance in open market discounts at London, which places the private rate there above the Bank of England's minimum figure, and the belief that the bank will raise its rate next Thursday were naturally disquieting. Exchange authorities argued that the current quotation for demand sterling is still considerably below the shipping point, and said that unless there is a substantial decline in money rates here, or unless London offers concessions, exports of gold are improbable. The decline in money in the afternoon was therefore disturbing.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

Manhattan Elevated surprised Wall Street yesterday by rallying sharply from an early break in sympathy with Brooklyn Rapid Transit and getting up above Saturday's closing price. The advance was due to buying by shorts, who seized upon the actual beginning of the Brooklyn strike as an opportunity to cover their contracts in the traction shares. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit they found this easy, but in Manhattan the supply of stock was limited, and buyers who wanted any amount were obliged to "climb" for it.

In the afternoon a drive was made upon Manhattan, and it was knocked back to 118, near which price it closed. On this decline brokers who have been active in the stock recently were again conspicuous as buyers.

METROPOLITAN SELLERS.

Metropolitan Street Railway was weak on scattered selling, induced by fears that a sympathetic strike will be ordered on the company's lines. Comparatively little stock was offered, however, and below 220 there were indications that some shorts wanted to cover. The selling of Metropolitan during the day was so light that it was regarded as liquidation of small lots that were being carried in unimportant speculative accounts.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in July were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $782,210, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$231,523
Increase over 1897	184,588
Increase over 1896	226,152
Increase over 1895	279,133
Increase over 1894	459,503
Increase over 1893	197,606
Increase over 1892	329,890

***

For the month to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$435,345
Increase over 1897	352,907
Increase over 1896	405,692
Increase over 1895	558,473
Increase over 1894	939,427
Increase over 1893	342,437
Increase over 1892	238,117

THE GOULD SHARES.

The Gould shares were less active and weaker yesterday than heretofore. Missouri Pacific dropped below 47, but rallied before the close. Texas Pacific sold down to 21¾. The Wabash stocks made fractional losses. St. Louis Southwestern preferred, however, was firm, selling at 36 and showing a net gain for the day at the close.

The rather heavy selling of Missouri Pacific was said to be liquidation of the last of a block of stock acquired some time ago by a speculative interest that was active in advancing the shares to their recent high price. In Texas Pacific there was pool support around 22, but these interests did not seem to want the stock made active. The buying of St. Louis Southwestern preferred was by houses whose bullishness on the Gould stocks has lately been most rampant and whence most of the consolidation talk has come.

STRIKERS' CLAIMS NULLIFIED.

Yesterday's strength in the American Smelting stocks was due to buying induced by dispatches from Denver, stating that the Colorado Supreme Court has decided the eight-hour law to be unconstitutional. This, it was held, means the end of the smelters' strike. Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred were bought in the last hour on statements by officers of the road that ore shipments, which were interrupted by the strike, will now be resumed to the usual amount. It is understood that large quantities of ore were kept back at the mines when the strikes began.

PLENTY OF SMALL BILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip returned to duty to-day from a long trip to the Pacific Coast. His attention was directed to a dispatch from Omaha carrying the information that there was a scarcity in that section of small bills. Other intimations of a similar scarcity in other places have been made. Referring to these complaints, Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The Treasury is well prepared, perhaps never better prepared, to supply small bills to bankers or National banks. In anticipation of a demand for currency at this time the presses were increased in number, and men were employed in providing notes in different denominations in sufficient quantity to meet all calls for exchange or redemption.

"The Treasury will at any time gladly meet any request for the exchange of large notes for small ones or small for large notes. It is not asking for gold, and no one is sending to the Treasury for gold. Of course, we must have something for our notes. But no one who has the wherewithal to give for them need complain of a lack of small bills. Those we have now have been cured for some time, and are ready and in good condition for use as soon as delivered. The new bills will not cost anything except the sending of the money for which they are to be exchanged."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Vote of the stockholders of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad to lease their road to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £75,000 of gold from Australia and £26,000 in bars in the open market.

Increase of $14,310 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for May, making an increase of $23,017 since Jan. 1.

Prospectus issued by the Continental Cotton Oil Company, capital stock to be $6,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred.

Deficit of $122,383 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for May, an increase of $24,625 as compared with the same month last year. Surplus of $595,953 shown for the eleven months of the fiscal year, a decrease of $6,355.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $154,000 New York Central additional 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

Increase of 16,597 tons in eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 56,521 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Near completion of the preliminaries for the launching of the New American Hide and Leather Company.

Deficit of $150,025 in reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

First sale on the Stock Exchange of Wagner Palace Car stock, 100 shares changing hands at 181.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 110½; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1889, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

No Gold Shipments Announced.

Several rumors in regard to gold shipments were current yesterday, but no decision by any bank or exporting house to send gold abroad this week was disclosed. Lazard Frères said that a report that they would ship $1,000,000 to-morrow was at least premature, as they had made no such arrangement. At the National City Bank it was asserted that no arrangement had been made to ship gold, and that the rate of demand sterling exchange, $4.87¾, was prohibitive unless the transaction was special.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 17, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	400	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	.....
59½	60	532	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	−1
42⅛	42¼	7,010	American Cotton Oil	42½	42½	41½	42	− ¼
92½	93	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ⅜
36¼	36¾	1,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	37	35½	36¼	+ ⅝
84	84½	1,605	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	84½	83¼	84¼	+ ¾
17½	19	100	American Malting Co.	18	18	18	18	+1
70	71	210	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	−1⅛
6¾	7	1,245	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	7	6¾	7	.....
55½	55⅝	2,780	Am. Steel & Wire	55	55⅝	55	55½	+ ⅜
96¼	97	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	96¼	95¼	96¼	+ ⅝
156½	156⅝	25,710	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156½	156⅝	155¼	156¼	+ ¼
118	119	185	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ½
38½	38¼	1,035	American Tin Plate	38½	38½	38	38	+ ¼
84	84¾	100	Am. Tin Pla ..pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ½
96	96½	700	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	96	96	95¾	96	+ ¼
143	147	20	Am. Tobacco pf., ex d.	143	143	143	143	.....
29	29½	900	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28½	29	.....
74½	75	15	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ½
19⅝	19¼	4,120	At., T. & S. F.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
60⅝	60¾	26,314	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	61¼	59⅞	60¾	− ⅛
55⅜	55¾	9,850	Anaconda Copper	55½	56¼	55	55½	− ¼
47	47⅜	110	Baltimore & Ohio	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
71½	72½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	.....
111⅞	...	112	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112	112¾	110⅝	112	− ⅞
138	144	64,073	Brooklyn Union Gas	142	142	142	142	.....
...	152½	50	Brunswick City	...	...	...	...	.....
27⅝	28	800	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	16	16	16	16	.....
...	27¾	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
135½	135⅝	17,060	Chicago Con. Traction.	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
73⅜	74½	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57¾	+ ⅛
141¼	143	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	135¾	136½	134⅝	135½	− ⅛
30	31	60	Chicago Great West.	74	74	74	74	.....
10	10½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
40	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	31½	31¼	31½	31½	.....
131	131½	20,325	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
116¾	116⅞	6,307	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	42¼	42½	42½	42½	−1
14¼	15	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	130¾	131¼	130¾	131	− ⅜
48	49	160	Chi. Term. Trans.	116½	117	116¼	116¾	− ⅛
57½	58	100	Cri. Term. Trans. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
46	46⅜	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	49½	49½	49½	49½	− ⅛
43	44	18	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ⅛
16½	17½	18	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45½	46½	45	46⅜	+ ¾
13	14	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	45	43	43	43	.....
181	184	470	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	10½	16½	10½	16½	.....
39	39½	1,215	Consolidated Gas	14	14	14	14	.....
70½	70⅝	110	Continental Tobacco	180¼	181	180¼	181	− ⅛
122	122½	300	Continental Tobac. pf.	39¼	39¼	38⅞	39¼	− ⅛
168	170	230	Delaware & Hudson	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
213⅝	215	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	121⅝	122⅜	121⅝	122⅜	+ ⅛
75⅜	75½	200	Denver & R. G.	168	168	168	168	− ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	− ⅛
36½	...	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	74⅝	75	74¾	75	+ ⅛
221½	...	100	Erie 1st pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	− ⅛
15	...	1,035	Federal Steel	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	− ⅛
38¾	...	100	Federal Steel pf	59¼	59¼	57¾	58⅜	− ⅛
42	...	320	General Electric	80⅝	80⅝	80	80½	− ⅛
110	...	600	Glucose Sugar Ref.	118¼	118½	118½	118½	.....
59	...	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	68¼	68½	68½	68½	.....
120	...	200	Hocking Valley	116½	116½	116½	116½	.....
225	...	40	Illinois Central	21	21	21	21	.....
320	...	42	International Paper	115	115	115	115	.....
110	...	100	Int. Paper pf	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	− ½
600	...	100	Iowa Central	79½	79½	79½	79½	−1⅛
60	...	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	12	12	12	12	.....
380	...	20	Lake Erie & West.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
2,095	...	490	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½	+ ⅜
25,570	...	2,550	Louisville & Nashville.	71½	71½	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
2,550	...	1,350	Manhattan Con	118¾	119⅛	117⅞	118½	− ½
1,350	...	100	Met. Street Railway	219½	221	219¼	220¼	+ ¼
100	...	100	Mexican Central	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
100	...	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
100	...	100	Minn. & St. Louis	54	54	54	54	−1
350	...	350	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
13,055	...	13,055	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
100	...	100	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅝	46⅞	47⅜	− ⅛
210	...	210	Mobile & Ohio	43	43	43	43	.....
150	...	150	National Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¼	46	46	−1
1,360	...	1,360	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
706	...	706	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111¾	112½	111¾	112¼	+ ½
320	...	320	National Steel	50¾	50¾	50	50	.....
2,736	...	2,736	National Steel pf	90⅜	90¾	90	90⅜	−1
6,169	...	6,169	New Jersey Central	116¼	116½	116	116	− ⅜
1,775	...	1,775	New York Air Brake	216	217	205	217	.....
350	...	350	New York Central	138½	138½	137½	137⅞	−1
740	...	740	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¼	26½	25⅝	25⅞	.....
10,195	...	10,195	Norfolk & Western	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	− ⅛
126	...	126	Norfolk & West. pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70½	.....
650	...	650	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
8,600	...	8,600	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¾	49⅞	50⅜	− ⅛
2,890	...	2,890	Northern Pacific pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
500	...	500	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47	47½	− ⅛
500	...	500	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	135¾	135	135⅝	.....
200	...	200	People's Gas, Chicago	117	117½	116½	116⅞	− ⅛
25	...	25	Peo., Dec. & Evan.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
86½	...	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	53¾	54	−1
83	...	25	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
161	...	60	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	.....
60¼	...	3,300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	.....
33¾	...	500	Reading 1st pf	60¾	60¾	59½	60¼	− ¼
10¾	...	400	Reading 2d pf	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	− ⅛
14½	...	450	St. Louis & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
35⅜	...	3,240	St. Louis Southw.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
53½	...	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	35⅞	36	35¾	35½	+ ⅛
107	...	100	St. Paul & Omaha	55	55	55	55	+1⅞
31¾	...	2,550	Southern Pacific	107	107	107	107	−1
51⅝	...	2,112	Southern Railway pf.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
7½	...	410	Standard R. & T.	51¼	51⅝	50⅜	51¼	− ⅜
68¼	...	6,155	Tenn. Coal & Iron	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
22⅝	...	2,000	Texas Pacific	69	69	67¾	68	−1
190	...	100	Third Avenue	22	22½	21⅝	22½	− ¼
67¼	...	100	Twin City R. T.	190	190	190	190	.....
42⅞	...	4,700	Union Pacific	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
76¼	...	2,810	Union Pacific pf.	43¼	43¼	42¼	43	− ½
25½	...	125	Union Bag & Paper	76⅜	76¼	75¾	76¾	− ⅛
5¾	...	100	United States Leather	25½	25½	25½	25½	− ½
71	...	1,500	U. S. Leather pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
43⅞	...	2,760	United States Rubber.	71¼	71¼	71	71	− ⅛
116¼	...	210	U. S. Rubber pf	49¼	49⅝	48¾	49½	− ⅛
7⅞	...	100	Wabash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
22¾	...	2,675	Wabash pf	23⅜	23⅝	22¼	22⅞	− ⅛
180	...	100	Wagner Palace Car	181	181	181	181	− ⅛
90	...	427	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	− ⅛
15	...	200	Wis. Cent. pf., when iss.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
52¾	...	350	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53	53	52¾	53	.....
Sales		337,948						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...	K. & Mich.	10½	14
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108¾	Keok. & W.	35	50
3s, r., 1918	106½	109½	Knick. Ice	50	53¼
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Knick. I. pf.	74	75
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112½	Laclede Gas	54	55
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½	Lac. G. pf.	95	100
4s, r., 1925, ex int	129½	129½	L. E. & W.	18	19
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾	Lake Shore	200	210
5s, r., 1904, ex int	111¾	111¾	Long Isl'd	70	74
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Man. Gas	150	...
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Adams Exp.	112	114	Man. Beach	10	22
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Am. Coal	140	..	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	15	15¾
Am. Linseed	9½	10	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	57
Am. Lin. pf.	40	45	M., St. L. & S. M.	24½	26
Am. Tel.	39	40	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	68
Am. Exp.	137	140	Mo., K. & T.	12	13
A. T. & S. F. pf.	29	30	Nat. Lead	29	30½
A. T. & C.	..	104	Nat. Starch	..	74
Ann Arbor	17½	18½	Nor. St. 1st pf.	46	59½
Ann A. pf.	41	42	N. J. Zinc	90	...
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	7½	10	N. C. Coal	15	23
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. C. Coal	37	39
B., R. & P.	32½	64½	N. Y. & N. H.	208	218
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	13⅞
B., C. R. & N.	100	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
Can. South.	53½	54	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	33
Can. Pacific	96½	97½	Norf. South.	66	75
Cap. Tract.	93	96	Ont. Mining	7½	8½
Chi. & Alton	150	..	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
C. & E. I. pf.	122	125	O. R. R. & N. pf.	74	77
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	68½	69¾	Pac. Coast.	38	40
C. G. W., d.	89½	90¾	P. C. 1st pf.	91	95
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½	P. C. 2d pf.	56	60
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198	Penn. Coal	375	...
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99½	Peo. & East.	3	5
C., I. & W.	3	11	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	...
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P. & W. pf.	8	10
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2¼	P. Steel Car.	51	51
C. C. & I. D. pf.	5	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
C. F. & I. pf.	103	105	Quicksil'r pf.	9	11
Col. Mid.	6	9	Reading	20¾	21¼
Col. Mid. pf.	15¼	16½	Rena. & Sar.	191	...
Col. Scuth.	4⅝	5	Rio Gr. W.	33	38½
Com. Cable	179	..	R. G. W. pf.	70	80
Consol. Coal	50	56	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
Consol. Ice	42¾	43¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
Consol I. pf.	90	92	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	71
Eighth Ave.	380	..	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37½
E. T. & T.	96	100	St. L. & S. W.	39	39½
Ev. & T. H.	39	39½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	82	88
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	88	St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
F. & P. M.	80	82	Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
F. & P. M. pf.	167	170	Sixth Av.	200	...
Ft. W. & R. G.	57	62	South. Ry.	11⅜	11⅝
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	22	24	Stand. Dist.	14	16
Glucose pf.	107	107½	Stand. D. pf.	..	60
Gt. Nor. pf.	167	160½	T. O. C.	..	20
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	..	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	..	T. C. R. R. pf.	137½	140
Hock. V. pf.	57	58	U. S. & P. pf.	76	78
Hawaiian S.	72	76	U. S. Exp.	48	50
Ill. C., l. 1.	100	..	U. & B. R.	170	...
Int. Silver	13½	15	W.-F. Exp.	126	131
Iowa C. pf.	48½	49	W. & L. E.	8¾	9
Joliet & Chi.	180	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
K. & D. M.	3½	4½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¼	24½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19			

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 17.—American securities opened better, but later eased off and remained quiet, with operators inactive. The final tone was dull.

Consols for money, 106 1-16; for the account, 106¼; Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 90; St. Paul, 134⅝; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 73⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 141½; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £101,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 112.40; Madrid, 22.30; Lisbon, 34.00; Rome, .727. Gold bars are quoted at 77s 9d.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 58.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Breece sold at 2.10, 100 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 2,500 Croesus at .01, 100 Deadwood Terra at .80, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, 500 Mount Rosa at .22, and 500 Work at .02.

On the Industrial Exchange, 600 shares of Alliance Gold sold at .14@.15, 9,750 Burt Gold at .03⅛, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .008, 7,500 Good Samaritan at .02⅛, 6,000 Gregory Gold at .03¼@.03@.03⅛, 350 Gilpin and Lincoln at .45¼, 1,250 High Five at .37½, 520 Jennie Blanche at .53¾, and 400 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.51¼@1.51½.

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cigar trade for fifteen years, and is now manager for his wife, to whom he transferred the business, consisting of stock $2,000 and accounts $6,000, in March, 1897, to secure her claim of $8,000 for borrowed money. He also transferred to her a patent on an apparatus to manufacture acetyline gas and $3,000 stock in the New York Fireproof Stabling Company, of which he was President. His full name is Otto L. Tauscher de Sieghardt.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles Andruss, manager, of 156 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $103,378 and no assets. He was formerly of the firm of A. A. Andruss & Son, builders, who made an assignment on March 1, 1894, and their assets realized $10,446. A. A. Andruss died on June 24, 1897. All the debts were on account of the firm.

Samuel Karger of 200 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,322 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $4,462 is a deficiency judgment.

Schedules of the Manhattan Steamship Company of 11 Broadway show liabilities of $74,329, of which $3,572 are for wages, $750 for taxes, and $69,998 for merchandise, loans, &c. The assets are $384. The bank balance is 22 cents.

SIMON BUTTNER A BANKRUPT.

One of the Few Assets of the Saloon Keeper Is a Set of Prayer Books.

Simon Buttner, liquor dealer and restaurant keeper, who has done business at the Broadway Garden, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and resides at 154 East Forty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday.

His total liabilities are $33,335, of which $9,750 are called secured, $23,085 unsecured, and $500 indorser on a note. There are $11,-122 due to twenty-seven creditors in this city, chiefly for liquors, cigars, &c., purchased by him this year; $10,964 due to thirteen creditors contracted at Easton, Penn., in 1888-90, and $999 to two creditors in South Bethlehem, Penn., contracted in 1891. Some of these old claims are in judgment. The secured creditors are David Decker, $750, mortgage on real estate, and Lembeck & Betz, brewers, Jersey City, $9,000, chattel mortgage. Among the unsecured creditors are Max Gombossy, $4,000; Flegenheimer Brothers, $1,100; Francis M. Valk, $935; John Baer, $815; Hugh Hall, $625; Henry Hunnecke, $651; H. Clausen & Son, $300; William Keubler, Easton, Penn., $1,485, and Adolph Keubler, Easton, $4,973.

Mr. Buttner's assets consist only of clothing, household furniture, thirty volumes of books for his children, and one set of Prayer Books, all valued at $234, and for which he claims exemption under the laws of this State.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AXMACHER, Hugo and Mary—S. Gumpert $42
BLUMENTHAL, Abraham L.—G. Schnefer 982
BODE, John—H. Norton and another 94
BENNETT, Louisa L.—Journeay & Burnham 159
BILLINGS, John H.—C. R. Dilworth 487
BRUNS, or Younking, Gertrude—I. Kauffman and another 52
CAHL, Alex F. Patrick—E. Ernst 141
COLE, Charles A.—Grace Ensinger 1,004
CASEY, William—M. C. Meagher 31
CLARK, Sidney R.—R. M. Saxton 97
CRUICKSHANKS, Annie C., executrix, &c.—David Thomson, as trustee 17,968
COHEN, Sarah—S. Hegar 70
CARLOUGH, William H.—J. B. Watkins 53
DELICATI, Iella—M. C. Meagher 40
DUCKER, William M.—James D. McIntosh 874
DORN, George S. and Robert D.—G. L. Smith and another 472
FAUSTNER, Oscar—N. Oppenheimer 96
FOREMAN, Edgar—S. Walters 48
GALLIGAN, Thomas P.—James Huggins and another 1,100
GOULD, Jay A.—D. S. Alspaugh and another 234
GOLDSTEIN, Louis—D. E. Adams 224
HUMPHREY, Henry J.—Charles M. Allen, assignee, &c. 463
HEALY, Cora M. and John—Grace Ensinger 1,004
KOLB, Emil—G. Gisschol 195
MADDEN, Michael—M. C. Meagher 31
MANWARING, David W.—M. Reilly 98
MARANSKI, William—C. Brenkerhoff 70
MEYER, Isaac T.—Nathan Straus 130
MEIL, Jacob—J. S. Heath and another 477
McMANUS, James—P. W. Engs & Sons Company 141
NEDERBURG, Samuel—T. B. Hedden 27
OELSON, Leonard—F. T. Van Woert 53
O'ROURKE, Michael—M. C. Meagher 31
OHAYAN, Albert M.—C. Fracklyn and another 78
PARSONS, William H. L.—A. J. Poncet 207
RUSSELL, Charles T.—Postal Telegraph Company 75
READ, Anna H.—C. S. Hunter 2,594
STEINBERG, Jennie L. and J. F.—Peters and another 142
SCHEUFELE, John G.—The Hannis Distilling Co 252
SMITH, James—D. S. Alspaugh and another 234
SMITH, John H.—T. Dillon and another 119
UPPER, T. Joseph—A. Garovi 477
WILSON, Emma S.—P. H. Donahue 109
WOLFF, Max—H. Mesinger and another 105
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—E. Greenberg 281
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—J. Koenig and another 266
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—C. Witt 136
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO. AND the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.—B. Marks 332
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Fagan 185
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John J. McKone 400

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Furniss Estate Sells a West End Avenue Block Front—Vacant Property Active—Auction Dealings.

The Furniss estate, represented by Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss, has sold the plot of twenty-six lots, occupying the block front on the west side of West End Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, and extending 325 feet along either street. Miss Furniss declined to be interviewed in regard to the transaction last evening, and the name of the buyer of the property could not be learned. Presumably the purchase is made for improvement. No price has been mentioned in connection with the sale, but estimates of the value of the property range from $300,000 to $350,000.

The holdings of the Furniss estate in this section were acquired over fifty years ago, and consisted originally of many acres. Sales of large plots here and there have considerably reduced the tract in recent years. The original Furniss homestead formerly stood just south of One Hundred and Third Street. The present one is situated just south of One Hundredth Street. The estate still owns the block between West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundredth Streets. The plot which has just been sold has been used as a market garden for many years, but the proprietor of it has received notice to vacate on Sept. 14.

L. J. Phillips & Co have sold for Samuel M. Cohen, to the Globe Realty Company and others, the plot southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Park Avenue, 181 feet on the former by 100 feet on the latter.

Wilkins & Clark sold yesterday, for the Moore estate, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, the plot, 421 to 425 West Broadway, 75 by 100, now occupied by old buildings. The price was about $70,000.

T. Scott & Son report the sale of a plot of four lots in Eighty-second Street, near Second Avenue, to the Emanu-El Sisterhood. It is understood that the plot will be the site of a new building for that institution, which is now located at 223 East Seventy-ninth Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway confirmed yesterday the reported purchase by that corporation of the car stable properties at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue and at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Samuel A. Robinson has bought from Albert Erdman the brick buildings at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 69 by 94.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

26 Vandewater Street, 17.4 by 50.2 and irregular, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Catharine Walsh..... $8,925

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

10 Beekman Place, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Susan Daab..... $8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, St. George's Crescent, west side, 355.6 feet from the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Avenue and Cordova Place, 25.4 by 115.8 and irregular, three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,480.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Contine, referee, 233 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 362.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,567; subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,505.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 160 to 166 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 130.3 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20 by 104.4, four three-story stone-front dwellings; all title and interest of Alberta P. Tracy, on May 3, 1899.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, about 75 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 80 by 50.4 by 80.4, seven-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $147,389.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 301 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; John H. Metzler of 2,050 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 7 East Seventy-eighth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 80.2 by 102.2; Percival Kuhne of 22 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Hoppins & Koen, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 40 by 80.11, Emil Engelman of 564 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $84,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; Michael J. Whelan of 52 Fountain Street, Brooklyn, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; Jacob Debold of 614 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; A. Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 877 and 879 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 55 by 95; S. Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemon & Cordes, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 129 Lexington Avenue, to a brick and stone clubhouse; Students' Club, Young Men's Christian Association, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $4,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Christopher Cassans, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $400.

No. 545 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Raphael Furelli of 545 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $350.

Main Street, east side, 50 feet south of Halpin Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Louisa Sprague, owner; Charles R. Baxter, architect; cost, $365.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 17.

BLEECKER ST, 137, 25x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to Joseph C. Clement 100
BROAD ST, n w corner of Water St, 24.6 x74.3x31x68.5; Elizabeth N. Butler to Willia n K. Everdell 100
BROADWAY, 176 and 178, 75.1x irregular; John A. Vanderpoel to Emily M. Vanderpoel, trustee 1
DIVISION ST, 18, 13.7x15.11x12.2x122.4; Amelia A. R. Reid to Ida Weinstein 13,250
HEATH AV, w s, 562 ft n of Boston Av, 25 x86.4x25x84.6; Samuel A. Berrian to Helena J. Whelan 900
HEATH AV, w s, Lot 7, map of property of McDonald estate, 25x86.4x25x84.6; Elizabeth McDonald to Helena A. Whelan 1
JEFFERSON ST, e s, Lots 40 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 50x200; Mary M. Bickford to Ignatz Modry 1
LENOX AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11 100; John Casey to Isaac Mayer 100
LENOX AV, s w corner of 141st St, runs w 400x s—x e 25x s— to 140th St x e 735 to avenue x n to beginning; Thomas L. Watt to Hyman and Henry Sonn and Solomon Rothfield 100
MADISON AV, s e corner of 36th St, 34.6 x118x irregular; Thomas H. Mason and others, executors, &c., to Emma J. Mason 150,000
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 151 ft n of 105th St, 16.8x75; Estella Seymour to Annie E. P. Allin 15,000
MORRIS AV, e s, 644.8 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.4; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Edith V. Kraemer 5,600
ORCHARD ST, 164, 25x87.6; Samuel Mandel to Margaret Jaeger 1
POPLAR ST, n s, Lots 66 and 67, map of property of J. J. Gleason; John J. Gleason to Charles Money 1
TRINITY AV, 893, 25x100; Patrick J. Owens to Helene W. Ellenberg 9,500
UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x90x irregular; Ludwig A. Dohne to Anna B. Johnsen 1
UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x90x irregular; Emil Grohmann to Anna B. Johnsen 1
WEBSTER AV, 1,357, w s, 886.5 ft s of 170th St, if prolonged, 25x90; Maria A. and Adolph J. Wuytack to William F. Schneider 100
1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; Solomon D. Cohen to Robert L. Knaggs 1
1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 10.1x95; Richard H. Handley to Simon Epstein and others 1
1ST AV, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 22x 78; Alexander Cameron to John C. Wetter 1
3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 57.8x99.4x irregular; Michael J. Cunniff to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy 1
3D AV, 55 to 65, e s, 84.11 ft n of 10th St, 105.6 ft to 11th St x80; Nicholas Fish and others, executors, &c., to Michael J. Adrian 105,000
102D AV, n s, corner of 36th St, 25.10x100; 10th Av, e s, 47.4 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x 100; 23d St, s s, 400.8 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Maggie E. Newhall to Frederick D. Foster 1
4TH ST, 318 East, 18.9x90; Josef Lustig to Herman Gottlieb 12,700
7TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x 48.9; Frederick Klooz to Simon Katzenstein and others 10,250
50TH ST, 241 East; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Adeline M. Brooks, executrix, &c. 9,500
78TH ST, s s, 193.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2; Marcella P. Free, administratrix, &c., to William E. Rogers 22,500
83D ST, 60 East, 19.6x102.2; Hyman Sarner to Mary A. McLaughlin 86,000
84TH ST, 314 East, 25x102.2; Eliza B. Lynch to Peter Schaeffer 10,300
96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Francis P. Lowrey to Aline M. Rossi 25,000
117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; George M. Van Hoesen to J. Allen Townsend 10,000
138TH ST, s s, at s e s Southern Boulevard, 75x100x133x115; William H. and Caroline Taubert to Paul Mayer 100
153TH ST, n s, 270.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Johann F. Schmidt to Christian W. Schmidt 100

Recorded Leases.

ARFMANN, Margaretha, to Continental Hygeia Ice Company; 443 and 445 East 9th St, 5 years $900
BAUM, Francis, to Henry Breitenbruch; 306 and 308 Mott Av, 6 years $480
CARRARD, Frederick, to Samuel Victor; Madison Av, s w corner of 115th St, store, &c., 2 9-12 years 1,500
FIRUSKI, Fannie, executrix, &c., to Joseph Cohen; 382 Grand St, store, &c., 3 years 1,140
FLORA, Luigi, to Anna M. Angino; 2,054 to 2,058 1st Av, 10 years 1,300
STONE, Abraham, and others to Joseph Fischman; 444 East Houston St, store, &c., 3 years 660

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon and Fannie, to Pauline Rapp; 77th St, s s, 157 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000
ADRIAN, Michael J., to George G. Upham; 55 to 63 3d Av, 2 years 30,000
BAIRD, Charlotte M., to Selmar Hess; 10-4th St, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 15,000
BOHNE, Ludwig A., to Albert Rothermel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 84 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years 4,000
CAHILL, Susanna V., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,146 5th Av, 3 years 11,000
CLEMENT, Joseph O., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 137 Bleecker St, 1 year 18,000
CLEMENT, Joseph O., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 137 Bleecker St, 1 year 12,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 147 and 149 East 22d St, demand 47,000
EPSTEIN, Simon, and others to Richard H. Handley; 1st Av, s e corner of 108th St, 1 year 25,000
EVERDELL, William K., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; Broad St, n w corner of Water St, 2 years 43,000
GERETY, Mary E., and others, by guardian, to George H. Byrd; 125th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 39,000
GOLDNER, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 year 35,000
HAFT, Dora, to Philip and Katharina Weber; 36 Columbia St, 5 years 2,000
HERRMANN, Katherina, to James Suyner; 209 Av A, 5 years 11,000
HYMAN, Gerson, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 30,000
JAEGER, Margaret, to Samuel Mandel; 164 Orchard St, 1 year 2,000
KATZENSTEIN, Simon and Betty, and others to Frederick and Eliza Klooz; 7th St, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year .. 1,250
KEEFER, Adam, to Harlem Savings Bank; Villa Place, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 1 year 1,000
KRAEMER, Edith V., to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Kirkside Av, e s, 644.9 ft n of Wellesley St, installments 4,500
MAYER, Isaac, to John Casey; Lenox Av, n w corner of 113th St, 1 year 63,000
MAYER, Paul, to Julia D. Plaut; 138th St, s s, at s e s Southern Boulevard, 2 years 15,000
MOORE, Ida E. and H. M., to August Oppenheimer; 7th Av, n w corner of 111th St; also 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand 6,500
OTTENBERG, Herman, to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c.; 293 and 295 Monroe St, 4 years 20,000
PARSELL, Henry V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9th Av, s w corner 18th St, 5 years 22,000
RADFORD, Walter, to The Irving Savings Institution; 745 Washington St, 1 year 2,000
ROGERS, William E., to Martha P. Free, administratrix, &c; 56 East 78th St, 3 years 16,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year 3,500
SCHMIDT, Peter, to Elizabeth Schmidt; Tompkins St, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years 4,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Comany of New York; Lenox Av, s w corner of 141st St, 1 year 25,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 141st St, s w corner of Lenox Av, 1 year 18,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 141st St, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 18,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n w corner of Lenox Av, 1 year 22,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 14,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, also Solomon Rothfeld to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 14,000
STELLING, Diedrich, to Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, n w corner of 92d St, 5 years 19,000
STEERS, Anna M., to the American Savings Bank; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 182d St, present lines, 1 year 10,000
TULLOCH, David, Jr., to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees, &c.; 108th St., s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 50,000
WINTERROTH, Anna M. and Emil J., to New York Savings Bank; 72d St, s w s, 294.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Ludwig, guardian, &c., to Moses Froehlich, 1-3 part ..... Nom.
DEXTER, Alice M., to Minna Loewenstein $1,500
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to People's Trust Company 75,000
HALL, Lotta C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 8,000
KILBORN, Mary D., to Minna Loewenstein 750
LASPERGES, Salvator, to Frank Abate 425
SIRE, Meyer L., to Charles H. Stein 1,000
THE HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 35,000
WIEHE, Christina, to Emily Cook 1,523

Mechanics' Liens.

BROWN AV, w s, 225 ft n of Sagamore St, 50x150; George Mackenzie against Catherine A. Gillingham, owner; H. R. Gillingham, contractor 369
MADISON ST, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26x100; Solomon Multz against Lena Price, owner and contractor 270
THOMPSON ST, 191, Ferdinand Lutz against William H. White and another, owners; Dionisio Cataisi and another, contractors 27
WASHINGTON ST, 378; Philip Bierschenk against John Walker, owner and contractor 210
89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Michael Sexton against Samuel John Pole, owner; Michael Bowler and William B. Tuthill, contractors 131
122D ST, 222 to 228 West; Simons & Moersfelder against Leah Zimmerman and Gabriel Valente, owners and contractors 733
150TH ST, 974 to 978 East; J. Casmento & Co. against the Lutheran Church, owner; John Fury, contractor 100
160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x98; Charles Eggers against Mary Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, owner and contractor 165

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; Charles Eggers against the New York Security and Trust Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
62D ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; William A. Vaughan against Morris Mandelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.
115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; John Wood against James M. Lockwood and others, (partition;) attorney, R. K. Brown.
115TH ST, 118 West; Charles B. Mayer against Hortense Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef Hams	27.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18½

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour weak; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68¾@70c; No. 2 red, 73¼@73½c; No. 2 corn, 33@33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅝@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 25½@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1@$1.01; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.03@$1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.00@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 40@45c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grades, $6.50.

COTTON.—Speculation picked up a little in cotton futures and the market was considerably more active and firmer, advancing 5@7 points, chiefly on covering and buying by the arbitrage people. A feature of the market was some buying for good Wall Street interests; but this was not prominent. The cause of the buying was largely a better class of cable news than had been expected. At the same time crop accounts were less uniformly bullish. The market opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, and closed steady, 2@6 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.50	5.49	5.48@5.50
August	5.50	5.52	5.49	5.49@5.50
September	5.51	5.54	5.51	5.52@5.53
October	5.63	5.66	5.63	5.66@5.67
November	5.68	5.71	5.68	5.70@5.71
December	5.75	5.76	5.74	5.75@5.76
January	5.77	5.80	5.77	5.80@ ..
February	5.81	5.85	5.81	5.84@5.85
March	5.88	5.88	5.86	5.87@5.88
April	5.88	5.92	5.88	5.91@5.92
May	5.92	5.95	5.92	5.94@5.95

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, unchanged; closed steady at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.13½; January-February, 3.13½; February-March, 3.14b; March-April, 3.15a; April-May, 3.15½b; May-June, 3.16½a; July, 3.17½a; July-August, 3.17b; August-September, 3.16b; September-October, 3.15b; October-November, 3.14b; November-December, 3.13½a. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady. Cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	77½	77½	76½	76½
September	77 7-16	77 7-16	76½	76½
December	79⅜	79⅜	78⅜	78⅜
Corn—				
July	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
September	39	39	38½	38½
December	38¼	38¼	37¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜
September	72⅜	72⅜	71⅜	71⅜
December	74¼	74¼	73⅛	73⅛
Corn—				
July	34	34	33	33
September	33⅝	33⅝	32 15-16	33
December	32⅝	32⅝	31¾	31⅞
Oats—				
July	24½	24¾	24	24
September	20⅝	20 7-16	20 1-16	20⅛
December	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Except for a brief period of steadiness at midday, when the visible supply showed a smaller increase than expected, the wheat market declined steadily all day, and closed 1⅝c under the 1 o'clock prices of Saturday. The two principal points of weakness were bearish cable advices and heavy liquidation. Liverpool's decline of ½@1d was supplemented by cables stating that the Russian crop outlook had improved in the last fortnight. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77½c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78⅝c spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 74½c spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 82½c to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 74c spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, July, 68½c; September, 67⅝c; December, 69¼c. On track, No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅞c.

DULUTH, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73½c; July, 73; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70⅝c; July, 70½c; September, 70⅜; December, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 63⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 38½c, elevator; 38⅝c, delivered, and 39½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 30½@31c; track, white, 31@37c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c. Exporters took 350,000 bushels.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, and No. 2 Western, 63c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47½@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $13.85@$16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran—In bulk, $10.75@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$28. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western, green, 9¾c; Western, green, S. P., 10c; city, green, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅞c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7¼c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 28s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, July and August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened quiet, with prices unchanged, and scarcely made the sign of a change for the rest of the session. Trading was very slow all day. Cables brought generally unsatisfactory advices from Europe and Brazil. Sales on the call were 1,000 bags; up to 12 M. 2,000 bags and for the entire day 4,000 bags. The market was finally quiet, net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.45@4.55
August	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
September	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
October	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
November	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
December	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
January	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
February	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
March	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
April	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
May	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
June	..	..	..	5.30@5.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, (8200; receipts, 20,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 341,000 bags. Hamburg—Not unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—½f lower; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 34.25; February, 34.50; March, 34.75; April, 35.00; May, 35.00; June, 35.25; July, 35.00; August, 33.00; September, 33.25; October, 33.50; November, 33.75; December, 34:00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 6¾800; exchange, 8¼d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 200,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk, $5.05; refined cases, $8.60; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonse

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in that city and county, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Silicate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling M. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles Gunter, $826.08; note Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.67; Wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $286.91; note Wm. Richmond, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fcs., $146.643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McLane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,368.95; E. B. Cuthbert, $539.65; J. B. Fickler & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; J. C. Temple & Co., $3,494; Evans & Co., Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Lingo & Wright, $691.40; George H. Newman, $1,380.43; Sam'l Wilson, Jr., $27.52; G. W. Bryan, $506.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $285; F. A. Fisher, $52.01; Fulton Milling Co., $265.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. P. Fisk, $94.68; J. B. Oliver, $2,097.19; Geo. H. Gunther, $496.89; Herbert Ellerbee, $579.61; Charles Speer, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $8,728.28; N. G. Muller, $17,198.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $60.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmoody, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $788.52; R. C. Hawkins, $115.37; J. & B. Lucas, $294.80; C. Lueken, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.10; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.

Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND LIENHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY, ON THE SECOND ORDER OF REFERENCE.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern Division of the Southern District of Ohio, begun and held at the Court Rooms in the City of Columbus, on the first Tuesday of June, being the sixth day of that month, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Present, the Hon. William H. Taft, Circuit Judge.

On Saturday, the eighth day of July, 1899, among the proceedings had were the following, to wit:

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, &c., complainant, vs. THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—No. 887.

Upon motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered:

1. That all persons claiming a lien upon or prefential right in the property in the possession of S. M. Felton, as Receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, prior to the lien of the mortgage of said Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 9th, 1895, or of the mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust Company dated November 11, 1895, present their claims on or before August 25, 1899, to H. M. Butler, Special Master, at his office in Columbus, Ohio; and that in default of such presentation all such claims be forever barred. Said order shall not apply to persons claiming a lien or preferential right on account of material, supplies, labor, or other services rendered to said Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as Receiver thereof, or on account of traffic balances with other Railroad Companies accruing within said six months, the presentation of such claims for payment being called for by the former order of this court entered on February 20th, 1899. And it is now ordered that the claims of all persons covered by said order of February 20, 1899, which have not been presented to the Master in accordance with the terms thereof, be, and the same are, hereby forever barred.

2. That said H. M. Butler, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, determine and report to the court whether any of the following persons have a lien or preferential claim upon said property, to wit: Jonas M. McCune, Jacob Klee, The Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, Ed. H. Zurhorst, Hewson L. Peeke, Frank Stang, James Flynn, John J. Wagnet, Ida L. Benjamin, guardian; the holders of receiver's certificates issued by N. Monsarrat under the orders of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio; persons who furnished supplies, labor, or other services to said Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as receiver thereof, and railroad companies and other persons claiming traffic balances accruing within six months, whose claims have been filed with said Master under said order of February 20th, 1899, and any and all other persons who may present claims, as provided in Paragraph 1 of this order.

3. The Master shall report the amounts and priorities of all such claims, the dates on which they accrued, and the nature of the consideration therefor, as well as the amount and priorities of the liens of said mortgages to the Mercantile Trust Company and to The Metropolitan Trust Company. He shall hear and determine said matters upon the pleadings and evidence heretofore filed in this cause, the claims and evidence heretofore submitted to him under said order of February 20, 1899, and upon such other evidence introduced in the form of affidavits or otherwise as may be presented to him on or before August 25th, 1899. He may consider as evidence the sworn statement of the Auditor of the Receiver made up from the books of said Railroad Company, which statement said Auditor is hereby directed to file with the Master as soon as practicable, but not later than August 15, 1899, showing (1) the dates on which the several claims included in Exhibit A of the report heretofore filed by said Master, and the several items constituting the same, originated, in arriving at which dates he shall be guided as far as possible by the dates of the invoices; (2) the nature of the consideration for said claims; (3) the amounts thereof having special referen e to the amounts originating before and after December 1, 1896. Said statement when filed with the Master may be inspected by any claimant.

4. After August 25th, 1899, the Master may hear counsel on behalf of any claims until September 10th, 1899, and shall file with the Clerk o. this Court on or before September 25th, 1899, his report, together with all the evidence produced before him. Exceptions to said report may be filed with the Clerk of this Court by any of the claimants affected thereby on or before October 9th, 1899, the same to be heard by the court at Cincinnati October 12th and 13th, 1899.

5. The report heretofore filed by the Master under said order of February 20th, 1899, is referred back to him, in order that he may file a single report covering all of the matters included in this order.

6. The Master will mail copies of this order to each party to this suit, or his attorney of record, and to all persons who have filed claims with him under said order of February 20th, 1899, and shall publish its substance once a week for two consecutive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Columbus, Ohio, and in one newspaper of general circulation published in New York City.

7. This order shall not apply to persons to whom S. M. Felton is indebted or liable as Receiver upon Receiver's certificates or otherwise.

July 8th, 1899. H. M. BUTLER.
Special Master,
35½ N. High St., Room 5.
Columbus, Ohio.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of AARON KOHN and MOSES G. ROSENBLATT, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 2d day of June, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees, 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-lawdwTu

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of LOUIS J. PONVERT for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.
169 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to July 26, 1899, at same hour and place.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ALPHONSE GALLO and MICHAEL GALLO, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of June, 1899, the said Alphonse Gallo and Michael Gallo were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF LOUIS GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, 1899, the said Louis Goldstein and Nathan Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACQUES E. KARELSEN, ADOLPHUS E. KARELSEN, and FRANK E. KARELSEN, trading under firm names of E. Karelsen's Sons, and The Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, (unincorporated,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacques E. Karelsen, Adolphus E. Karelsen, and Frank E. Karelsen, trading under firm names of E. Karelsen's Sons, and The Shaped Seamless Stocking Company, (unincorporated,) in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Jacques E. Karelsen, Adolphus E. Karelsen, and Frank E. Karelsen were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER REIMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Reiman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, 1899, the said Julius Rothschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
July 17, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. WOLF, JACOB KAMSLER and HENRY KAMSLER, (trading as Relsmak Cigar Company, and Kamsler Brothers & Co.,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel C. Wolf, Jacob Kamsler, and Henry Kamsler, (trading as Relsmark Cigar Company, and Kamsler Brothers & Co.,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel C. Wolf, Jacob Kamsler, and Henry Kamsler were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 17, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-lawômTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh21-lawômTu

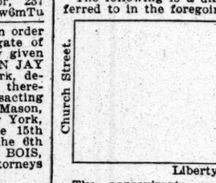
FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.
jy11-lawômTu

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-lawômTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1899. ELIZA C. DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-lawômTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30 day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-lawômTu



DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.
f7-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
ma21-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.
my9-lawômTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elbert E. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

ELBERT E. SPEIR, Executor of WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-lawômTu

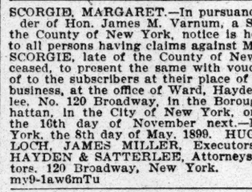
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 8th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $511.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.

—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land six teen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy18-2aw8wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
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NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899. I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

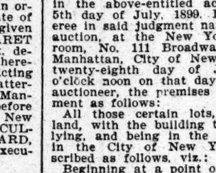
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angle to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the proving of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-law6wTu

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 3d, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office No. 74 Elm Street, New York City.

To the defendant named in the within summons:

Take notice that upon your default judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with costs.—July 10th, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John S. Lees:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, without the State, pursuant to an order of Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

CIVIL SERVICE RULES HERE

New Regulations Now in Hands of the Local Commission.

EXEMPT POSITIONS LESSENED

Reductions Made in Ratings—Many "Confidential" Appointees Placed in the Competitive Class.

Copies of the new rules for the conduct of the city's civil service, as adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, were received from Albany yesterday and made public by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The new regulations are much more rigid than the old, and their effect will be to transfer to the competitive class many places that are now exempt.

The number of positions to which appointment may be made without examination, under the existing regulations, is estimated by Secretary Lee Phillips of the Municipal Commission at about eight hundred. The new regulations prescribe the exact number of exempt places in each department, and the total is 416, indicating a cut of almost 50 per cent. in the number of positions for which examinations are not required.

The most important change of this nature is the transfer of the Chief of the Fire Department from the exempt to the competitive class. Had the appointment of Edward F. Croker as Chief been delayed until these rules became operative, he would have had to stand an examination before he could have secured the place.

The local commission some time ago submitted a draft of rules to the Albany Commissioners, which was disapproved. Then the two bodies got together and reached an agreement on a set of rules, which Mayor Van Wyck would not agree to. Secretary Phillips of the local board said yesterday that the rules as finally promulgated are more libera. in some points than those agreed upon by the two commissions.

The chief changes made from the old regulations are in the direction of preventing the violations of the spirit of the civil service law, which have, in the view of the advocates of civil service reform, largely nullified its operation under the Tammany administration. Regulations are provided which will prevent the appointment of numerous "confidential" clerks and assistants, the transfer of men from the grades for which they were examined to higher salaried grades, without competition, the carrying on the pay rolls of laymen as assistants to the Corporation Counsel, and other schemes for avoiding examination which, it is alleged, have been practiced by Tammany appointing officers.

In the classification, the principal change is the division of Schedule A into two parts, Part I. being the exempt class, and Part II. the non-competitive, which includes such positions as are not in the exempt or labor class, and which it is "impracticable to include in the competitive class."

A reduction is made in the requirements for candidates for promotion, who are required to make 80 per cent. instead of 85 for all grades up to and including second, and 85 per cent. instead of 90 for all higher grades. Appointments must be made from "those graded highest" on the eligible lists, whereas under the old regulations, the appointing officer could take his choice from the three highest.

Strict limitations are provided as to the instances in which appointments may be made without examinations to positions in the competitive class, as follows:

"First, to positions in the competitive class where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional, or educational character are required, upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some designated person of high and recognized attainments in such qualities, and where the Municipal Commission, with the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, has suspended the rules requiring competition. But no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspicion shall be reported to the State Civil Service Commission in the annual report made to them with the reasons for the same.

"Second, whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any position in the competitive class, and there is no list of persons eligible for appointment after competitive examination, and then only in accordance with the provisions of Rule 34."

Another amendment provides that a person appointed as Assistant Corporation Counsel shall be a regularly admitted member of the bar of this State.

The eligible lists completed and in force on April 19 are continued for the remainder of the one-year period of eligibility, and lists from examinations completed prior to that date, on which the results had not been tabulated, are put in full force for one year from the date of the new rules, or from the completion of the lists.

A new rule requires that the heads of departments must certify that the men on their pay rolls have discharged the duties for which they are employed before their salaries can be paid.

The Corporation Counsel is allowed to appoint seventy-five assistants without examination, but they must all be lawyers. In the office of the Controller the positions of Deputy Auditor, Disbursing Clerk, Paymaster's Clerk, Deputy Collector of City Revenues, Assistant Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Assistant Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Assistant Cashier, and Examiner of Accounts of Institutions are all transferred from the exempt to the competitive class.

The private secretary, Chief Clerk, Superintendent, and Engineer in Chief of the Dock Department, who are now exempt from examination, are put in the competitive class by the new rules.

A large number of positions in the Department of Education, which are now competitive, are exempted by the new regulations. The chief changes in the other departments are as follows:

In the Building Department the Chief Clerk, confidential stenographer to each Commissioner, and the Confidential Inspectors, of whom there are many, now exempted, are included in the competitive class.

In the Department of Charities these places are taken from the exempt and put into the competitive class; Treasurer's Clerk, Purchasing Agent, Superintendent of Hospital, Almshouse, Asylum, or School, and Superintendent of Training School.

In the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, the Deputy Supervisor and private secretary are placed in the competitive class.

In the Health Department the Chief Clerk, the heads of bureaus, chiefs of divisions, Assistant Register of Records, stenographer to the sanitary committees, and 235 minor positions in the hospitals for contagious diseases are taken from the exempt schedule and made competitive.

The Chief Clerks of nearly all the departments are removed from the exempt and included in the competitive schedule.

The general effect of the changes made by the new regulations had been discounted by the passage by the last Legislature of the White civil service law, on which they are based. One purpose of that law, it was not disguised, was to take it out of the power of the Tammany administration in this city to control the city patronage. It was pointed out by some office holders yesterday, however, that Tammany has already filled the offices with its own men and that the effect of the new rules will be to protect many of these men from removal in case of a change of administrations. There was considerable dismay, nevertheless, on the part of many clerks and other subordinates in the city bureaus at the prospect of having to stand examinations for the places they are now holding, and the office of the Municipal Commission had many inquiries during the day as to what positions had been taken out and what put into the competitive class.

Secretary Phillips is having the new rules printed, and until that is done and the copies distributed, the heads of departments will not know what they are expected to do to carry them into effect. Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, had not seen the new rules when asked about them yesterday and was not prepared to express an opinion on them.

Fatal Lockjaw from Toy Pistol.

The death of James Gearns, fifteen years old, of 6 Albany Street, from lockjaw following a pistol shot in the hand received while celebrating the Fourth of July, was reported yesterday. Dr. Charles C. Page of 127 Liberty Street, who attended the boy, said Gearns's case was a very acute one. He administered four injections of the antitoxin serum and kept the patient under chloroform. Nourishment was given by artificial means. He said it was the first case in which he had tried the serum, and he thought that for the serum to be efficacious it must be given in larger doses than prescribed hitherto.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN CLUB AT HOME.

Old House of the University Club at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue Again Occupied.

The new home of the Manhattan Club, the house formerly occupied by the University Club, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, was opened last evening, and many members of that organization were on hand to participate in the housewarming. Perhaps not a housewarming, for this building has been warmed for club purposes by three other organizations—the Union League Club, the Turf Club, and the University Club—but the Manhattan Club men felt that their occupation was sufficient cause for a little jollification.

That the event was wholly informal added to the evening's enjoyment, and in small groups throughout the house the members discussed the new quarters and the general outlook for the club. Everybody seemed to be pleased with the house, and there was nobody who would say that the club was not more comfortably housed than it had been in the Stewart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The general plan of the house has not been materially changed since the University Club had it, but what with some minor alterations and a good deal of redecorating and refurnishing the claim made by some of the Manhattan men last evening that they now have one of the most attractive and comfortable houses in the city is certainly not a boast. The dining room, with its lofty ceiling, on the third floor attracted general attention. The portraits of the club's Presidents and several other large canvases belonging to the club occupy commanding positions in the library and reading rooms. Much of the carved furniture—bookcases, tables, cabinets, chairs—upon which the late A. T. Stewart spent thousands of dollars, and which the club purchased from the Stewart estate, has been transferred to the new house.

There was good fellowship to spare last evening, and the general feeling seemed to be that the Manhattan is entering upon what will be the most successful era in its existence. Among those who were seen at the house were John D. Crimmins, Francis A. Dugro, William S. Rodie, David B. Gilbert, Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, Charles H. Truax, Henry D. Macdona, Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, James H. Parker, and John Von Glahn.

LEGAL NOTES.

THEY WERE NOT FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Daniel McTaggart, while employed as hod carrier in some temporary work of repair or new construction by the Eastmans Company of New York, was directed by the company's foreman to carry bricks up a ladder placed in an alley or passageway through which trucks passed, and through which the company's wagons were being driven at the time. The ladder was struck by one of the wagons, while McTaggart was descending with his face to the wall, and he was thrown to the ground and injured. In his suit in the City Court against the Eastmans Company, McTaggart recovered judgment, which was affirmed by the General Term of that court. On further appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court it was urged that plaintiff could not recover, because he and the driver of the wagon were both in the employ of the defendant, and were therefore fellow-servants. The judgment was affirmed, the Court holding, by Justice MacLean, that the two men were, however, "employed under such different capacities and different classes of work, that they were not to be deemed fellow-servants engaged in the same common work, and performing duties and services for the same general purposes, so as to relieve a common employer from the consequences of the neglect of either."

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THE WIFE WAS LIABLE.—Catherine Mayer got a verdict in her favor in the Municipal Court, Seventh District, in her suit against Mollie Lithauer, for material furnished and used in a silk dress made for the defendant, and for services in making it. Mrs. Lithauer is living with her husband, and it was urged on her behalf, on appeal, that the dress ordered by her being in the nature of a necessity, the husband was presumptively liable for the material furnished and the services rendered, except by an express promise on her part to pay. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment, said: "While an action may be maintained against a husband, under certain circumstances, for goods sold or services rendered to the wife, an action of that character may be brought against a married woman. (Chapter 272, Laws 1896.) Moreover, from all the facts and circumstances, the jury might properly have found that the defendant had a separate estate, and that she was directly liable under her contract made with the plaintiff."

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PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—John Keefe, who resided in the town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1883, devised his whole estate, except $1,000, to the one of his two sisters who lived with him then, and until his death. On June 3, 1898, and while in his last illness, he, by a new will, devised his real estate to the wife of his attending physician. Two days later, and while suffering greatly from heart disease, he made a third wil, by which he devised nearly his whole estate to her. He died two days subsequently, aged eighty years, and was unmarried. Surrogate Comstock, of Rensselaer County, has revoked the probate of the will, holding that the presumption of undue influence which exists between physician and patient had not been overcome, that no sufficient explanation had been given for the exclusion of the sisters to the advantage of a stranger, and that the probate allowed without contest must be revoked.

Lawyer W. H. Phillips Accused.

W. H. Phillips, a lawyer with offices at 40 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool, charging him with grand larceny. The complainant is Dr. John C. Pearson of 5 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who asserts that the lawyer has failed to account for money placed in his hands. Phillips was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Hogan of the Harlem Court. The amount Phillips is alleged to have stolen is $337.

Dewey Committee to Meet.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey reception will meet on Thursday at 2 o'clock. One of the suggestions that will be considered is to have the celebration last three days instead of two, the first to be devoted to a naval parade, the second to a military procession, and the third to a civilian demonstration. The committee will, it is said, veto the proposition to invite the newspaper men of the country to attend the celebration as the guests of the city.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPENED.

More Children Apply for Registration than Can Be Accommodated—Swimming and Drawing to be Taught.

The vacation schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx opened yesterday with an aggregate attendance of 6,000 pupils. There are ten schools, and they will remain open from 9 o'clock until noon each weekday for five weeks. This is the second year of the vacation school system, and the work has grown beyond all expectations.

Associate Superintendent Seth T. Stewart, who has charge of the system, said yesterday that the registration of pupils was far beyond the capacity of the appropriation set aside for the work. There are only 175 teachers for the ten schools, and the number of pupils had to be limited to 600 for each building. One Principal reported that if he had kept his registration books open as long as originally intended he would have had 3,000 names of children who wanted to attend. The books were all closed in advance of the specified time, with the following results: School No. 1, Henry, Catherine, and Oliver Streets, 888; No. 2, 116 Henry Street, 1,420; No. 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets, 1,046; No 20, Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets, 1,655; No. 34, 108 Broome Street, 875; No. 42, Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets, 742; No. 75, 25 Norfolk Street, 867; No. 92, Broome and Ridge Streets, 1,367; No. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Streets, 876, and No. 160, Rivington and Suffolk Streets, 1,097.

In the schools there are four branches: Kindergarten, taking children from five to six years old; the primary, taking children from six to ten years old; grammar, art, with pupils from ten to twelve years old, and industrial, taking children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. The indoor gymnasiums used last year have been supplemented this year with five out-door ones. In addition to the out-door gymnasiums the other features in the shape of swimming and sketch schools have been added this year. The fifteen free pools, operated by the Dock Board, will be opened to the classes of the vacation schools, and instructors for boys will be in attendance at each on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and for girls on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Prof. Gus Lundstrom of the New York Athletic Club will be in charge of the swimming teachers. The sketch classes, composed of boys and girls over twelve years will operate in Central and other parks, each fine day for five weeks. The boys' sketch class meets every morning in School No. 86, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and the girls' class, in School No. 37, in East Eighty-seventh Street, and proceeds to some park for work. In case of rain they work inside the school buildings from models. The library work will also be continued this year.

COLER AND McLAUGHLIN CONFER

The Brooklyn Boss Objects to Some of the Controller's Plans.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, went to Jamesport, L. I., yesterday afternoon for the season. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, his daughters, Miss Laura McLaughlin and Mrs. W. J. Courtney, and Mr. Courtney.

Before leaving the city Mr. McLaughlin had a long talk with Controller Coler. It was stated after the conference that the Controller's plan to transfer the Auditing Bureau of Brooklyn to Manhattan was discussed, and that Mr. McLaughlin told Mr. Coler that the move greatly displeased him. Mr. McLaughlin, it was said, also expressed opposition to other proposed changes in administration affairs, which he is understood to regard as attempts to deprive Brooklyn of the autonomy it now enjoys. The Brooklyn leaders were of the opinion that the Controller would abandon his plan as to the Auditing Bureau, in deference to the wishes of Mr. McLaughlin.

REFUSED TO CARRY A BODY.

Hoboken Man Complains Against the D., L. and W. Railroad.

William Kenny of 1,308 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday made a complaint to President Helfer of the City Health Board, against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Kenny's two-year-old son Phillip died on Friday of membraneous croup. He arranged to have the body taken to Morristown, N. J., on Sunday for interment. Although the body was incased in a metallic coffin the company refused to transport the body, and it was taken to Morristown in a hearse.

The company based its refusal on the law which, the officials said, forbade it to transport over the road the body of any person who had died from a contagious disease. Mr. Kenny claims that he had complied with the law when he incased the body in a metallic coffin, and that the company, being a common carrier, had no right to refuse transportation. President Helfer will make an investigation.

MAY DANCE ON ASPHALT.

Jersey City's Chief of Police Has a New Plan for Popular Amusement.

Jersey City being deficient in the matter of public parks, Chief of Police Murphy has hit upon a new plan for providing out-door recreation for the poor. He proposes that the asphalt pavements shall be utilized for dancing purposes.

"What I suggest," said Chief Murphy, yesterday, "is that a block of asphalt pavement shall be selected in different parts of the city for different nights. This block, wherever it may be, shall be swept clean and roped off, so that all vehicular traffic shall be suspended for the evening. Music may be provided by subscription, and all who choose shall be permitted to dance on this asphalt, say from 8 o'clock P. M. until midnight.

"I think it would be popular, because I got the idea from seeing children dance on the sidewalk to the music of strolling hand organs. If the idea of taking up a subscription for the music is not favorably received, then perhaps an arrangement could be effected with the band that the city has hired to give a free concert in Van Vorst Park once a week during the Summer. The dances could be made weekly and take the place of the concerts."

Chief Murphy said in conclusion that he would make an effort to have his idea carried out.

Snatched Money from Marshal's Hand.

Emanuel Pepperman, twenty-seven years old, a druggist at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing $2 from City Marshal Max Gross, attached to Judge Goldfogle's court. Gross had been sent to Pepperman's store to make a levy. He entered the store and, going to the money drawer, took all the money he could find, which consisted of a two-dollar bill. The Marshal was holding the money in his hand, when Pepperman jumped up and snatched it, running to the street. He was caught and taken to the station house.

"The flight of Mid Year is always marked by a disturbance in values."—*New York Times.*

Golf-bicycle coats and breeches are now very much agitated.

887 pairs of men's breeches, many big sizes, $2.50; were $4.50 to $9.

213 coats matching breeches in cloth but not always in size, though big sizes are plenty, $3.50; were $5.50 to $13.

139 pairs of men's washable breeches, $1.

125 coats, young men's sizes—32 to 34—$3; were $4.50 to $10.

233 pairs of young men's breeches, $2; were $3.50 to $8.

At Prince St. and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MISTAKE SAVES LIVES.

Mr. Meyer Insists that a Manhattan Beach Express Shall Stop, and So Few Are Hurt in a Collision.

The insignificant circumstance of a man getting aboard the wrong train probably averted a fatal wreck on the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon. There was a wreck, but no one was seriously injured.

A collision occurred at Vanderveer Park, Flatbush. A passenger train, loaded with racegoers and pleasure seekers, crashed into two freight cars. The passenger train, which consisted of an engine, six coaches, and a parlor car, was bound from Long Island City to the Brighton Beach race track and to Manhattan Beach. The cars were crowded with passengers. The train was an express.

One of the passengers was Henry A. Meyer, President of a real estate company in Brooklyn, who lives at Vanderveer Park. Mr. Meyer had boarded the train, thinking that it would stop at Vanderveer Park. When told by the conductor that the train was an express, he insisted on being let off at his station. The conductor finally agreed, and slowed the train as it approached Vanderveer Park.

Just before reaching the station at that place there is a sharp curve in the road. Rounding this curve at greatly decreased speed, the train ran into two freight cars, part of a freight train, the other cars of which were being pushed into a coal yard nearby by an engine. The two cars had been left standing on the main track, and, it is claimed, no effort had been made to warn the engineer of the express of the danger ahead of him.

The engine of the express was thrown from the track and smashed. The freight cars were wrecked. The engineer, Alexander Brown, and the fireman of the express were slightly injured and all of the passengers received a severe shaking up.

The wreck caused a block on the road for more han an hour. Many of the passengers returned to town by carriage or trolley.

A BELT LINE CAR HELD UP.

Two of the Passengers Robbed by Six Highwaymen.

A Belt Line car was held up at Cherry and Corlears Streets early yesterday morning, and two of the passengers, Herman Gerken and Abraham Desch of 1,096 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, were robbed, respectively, of a gold watch and a scarfpin. None of the thieves were caught, though John Carey, thirty-eight years old, of 246 Cherry Street, was arrested later. Neither Gerken nor Desch could identify him in the Essex Market Court, and he was discharged.

According to the story of Desch and Gerken, two of the men held the horses' heads, while four others got on the front platform. Gerken and Desch stood on that platform, and as soon as the first man stepped up he seized Gerken's watch and chain. The second man up had noticed a cheap scarfpin in Desch's scarf. He took it out deftly, and put it into one of his pockets.

The other men entered the car, but as soon as the passengers noticed that a robbery was going on, they began to shout. The thieves had evidently made no provision for such an alarm, and they themselves grew frightened and left the car, and with the two men who had held the horses' heads, ran into the manure yard at one corner, through it, and disappeared.

COVERED A STATUE WITH MONEY

Italians Make Large Offerings to a Harlem Church.

The feast day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which was celebrated yesterday and the day before, drew to the church at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue a great throng of Italians from this city and vicinity. Many came even from New England and from places as far West as Chicago.

This is always a memorable occasion in the life of the Italian citizens. The day before the feast crowds of devotees begin to assemble in the vicinity of the church, and for several days there is a scene of brilliant color and festivity. The celebration of the feast this year was especially enthusiastic. Men, women, and children vied with one another in the brightness of their costumes. Some women were rainbows of color, flaming in scarlet and gold and purple, while many of the men wore costumes that had witnessed many a festive scene in Italy, and seemed bizarre and gaudy among plain American clothes. A large number of the pilgrims, especially the children, bore enormous candles, which they afterward carried lighted in the processions in the church and let burn to the last splutter in honor of the saint.

One feature of this celebration gave a somewhat political aspect to it. The picture button has found its way into religious circles. Hundreds of persons wore on their coats or on the breasts of their dresses immense buttons having a picture of "Our Lady." Vendors of these buttons passed to and fro through the throng and sold their wares as fast as they could make change.

Over the celebrants floated an enormous banner with a picture of the Madonna, which was covered by bills of money that had been pinned to it by those who had brought them as gifts for the church. The feast day is also collection day, and every one contributes something. Usually the image of the Virgin is covered up in a pile of these offerings. This year, in addition to hiding the image under their gifts, the devotees also covered the Virgin's banner and picture—for Little Italy is prosperous. It was said to have been the most successful feast day in the history of the Church of Mount Carmel.

Mrs. Ramsey Sent to an Asylum.

Mrs. Edith Grace Ramsey, who killed her husband, Harvey J. Ramsey, in the Garden Hotel, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, by cutting his throat while he was asleep, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Blanchard and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Two witnesses were sworn, Dr. J. R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and Dr. Reginald Sayre, who testified that the woman was insane. The jurors, without leaving their seats, announced a verdict of insanity, and Mrs. Ramsey was committed to the Matteawan Asylum.

Dr. McCorn Admitted to Bail.

Dr. Edward McCorn of the Rivercrest Sanitarium, Astoria, who shot and killed Clifton Smith, a youth who was stealing cherries from the grounds of the institution a few weeks ago, was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 yesterday by Judge Moore of Queens County. The doctor says he fired to scare the boys, and that the bullet must have been deflected. The Coroner's jury exonerated him, but he was rearrested at the instance of the District Attorney.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Second Floor.

Made of finest quality cotton or silk and cotton novelty Madras,—and dotted piqué,—in the latest cut and design,—tailor finished,—all the fashionable shades,—oblique and vertical stripes,

75 cents;
Formerly $1.50 to $2.00.

White Lawn, Madras or Piqué Waists,—plain or fancy materials,—trimmed with tucks and embroidery insertions,

$1.00 to $3.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

Timothy J. Hogan, Who Smuggled Himself Out of Ohio Penitentiary, Captured in Second Avenue.

Timothy J. Hogan, thirty-two years old, who escaped from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary on Jan. 4, 1897, and who got away from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary on May 2 last, was arrested last night at Fortieth Street and Second Avenue by Deputy United States Marshal McAveeny, Post Office Inspector Jacobs, and Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, representing the American Bankers' Association. There was a reward of $400 for Hogan's recapture—$100 by the American Bankers' Association, $250 by the Post Office authorities, and $50 by the Warden of the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary.

Cigars are shipped from the Ohio prison, and Hogan, after training himself down to proper weight, secreted himself in one of the cases, and was shipped to liberty as a case of cigars. The man has always been engaged with expert thieves, his specialty being the rifling of Post Office letter boxes. His band operated extensively, dressed in the uniforms of letter carriers. In 1890 Hogan was arrested here for the theft of a mail pouch in the Grand Central Station. For this crime he served a sentence of four years. On the night of Dec. 11, 1895, he and an associate, Charles Carleton, were in Thornton's restaurant, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Both men were drinking and insulted some women at a near-by table. The escorts of the women resented it and a scuffle ensued. Hogan and Carleton drew revolvers and began firing promiscuously.

A waiter was struck and a panic ensued. The two men escaped, followed by a furious mob. The men fired a fusillade into the crowd following them. Policeman Howard and a citizen were seriously wounded. Both men were captured. Carleton was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing. Hogan, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years on Blackwell's Island, from which he escaped within a few months. He next showed up in Columbus, Ohio, where with two pals, "Peggy" Real and Frank Baxter, he rifled many letter boxes, cashing the checks found therein at various banks. He was arrested, and after pleading guilty was sentenced a year ago to five years' imprisonment at Columbus, whence he escaped last May. The Pinkerton Agency has been tracing him ever since, and finally located him at his mother's home, 752 Second Avenue. The detectives watched the house from a building opposite for a week before their man arrived. The Hogans live on the top floor, and the corresponding floor at 750 is vacant. The two buildings are connected by a fire escape. On the first landing they met James Hogan, a brother of the fugitive, who pulled a cord connecting with a bell on the top floor.

Hogan heard the alarm and fled on the fire escape and into the vacant building, where he was received by the detectives waiting there. He admitted his identity. He was dressed in the full uniform of a volunteer soldier in the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment. He was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, and will be returned to the Ohio Penitentiary on Thursday.

SUB-TROLLEY LINE EXTENSION.

Fourth Avenue Cars to Run to the Post Office.

Orders were given by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday for the iron work, rails, and switches to be used in the completion of the tracks of the Fourth Avenue line, which is to be extended to the Post Office, as a result of the recent amicable arrangement between the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Railroad. The nature of this arrangement involves the use of the cable loop at the Post Office by the Fourth Avenue line.

The latter line formerly possessed two lines on Park Row, south of the bridge, but permitted the Third Avenue Railroad to replace its south-bound track with a cable road. When the sub-trolley was introduced on the Fourth Avenue line, the Third Avenue Company refused to allow any interference with its tracks, compelling the trolley line to stop at the bridge. The new arrangement, readmitting the Fourth Avenue line to Park Row, followed the plans for changing motive power on the Third Avenue line to electricity.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Bands Will Play at Mount Morris and Tompkins Square.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band, and at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's military band, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The programmes:

At Mount Morris Park—
Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March, (a) "Sunny South," (b) "Picaninny Skaters" ..... E. V. A. Dayton
2. Overture, "Rienzi" ..... R. Wagner
3. Polka humoresque, "Marriage Life" ..... W. Papp
4. Potpourri, "Military and Civil" ..... Titze
5. Cornet solo, "The Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee" ..... Carter
Mr. A. Beringer.
6. Overture, "Franz Schubert" ..... F. V. Suppé
7. Waltz, "La Carmela" ..... Witmark
8. Andante Religioso, "Virgo Maria" ..... Ch. Oberthur
9. L'aventure du Paladin ..... Th. Oesten
10. March, "Oceanic" ..... Witkens

At Tompkins Square Park—
Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March, "True to the Flag" ..... F. v. Blon
2. Overture, "Fest" ..... Leutner
3. Waltz, "Soldiers' Songs" ..... Gungl
4. Selection, "Robin Hood" ..... R. de Koven
5. Cornet solo, selected ..... Mr. Finkelstein.
6. Overture, "Lustspiel" ..... Bach
7. Selection, "Plantation Echoes" ..... Coates
8. (a) "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani; (b) "Uncle Josh's Huskin' Dance" ..... Dewitt
9. Popular airs, "Gems of the Season" ..... Chattaway
10. Finale, "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby" ..... Mackie
Home, Sweet Home.

Meeting of the Bicycle Trust.

There was a meeting of the American Bicycle Company, which is the recently organized bicycle trust, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, yesterday afternoon. Reports circulated a few days ago stated that the trust would probably end in a fizzle. Just what took place at the meeting could not be learned. The meeting will continue to-day, when the fate of the new company will be known. It was rumored that the company would be reorganized with Charles R. Flint as a member. The latter is interested in the rubber trust, and as the company intends to produce 500,000 wheels annually, this would mean 1,000,000 rubber tires. The company was incorporated for $80,000,000, and it is thought that there is some difficulty in securing the capital to buy the various plants on which A. G. Spalding has secured options. Lee, Higginson & Son of Boston, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company are the present underwriters.

Directory for the Building Trades.

The Building and Engineering Trades Directory for 1899 has just been issued by the F. W. Dodge Company. It contains complete lists of architects, builders, engineers, contractors, and all trades and professions identified with the construction interests, together with the manufacturers and dealers in all materials and supplies used in the construction and equipment of engineering and building projects.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bargains for the Economical.

In a large business like ours there is a constant accumulation of odd pieces—some are now slightly shopworn, others as bright as a new dollar—but as we need the space they occupy for Autumn Novelties, have lowered even factory prices. A special lot of

PARLOR TABLES REDUCED.

$3.50 to $23.00.

(*Former prices, $5.50 to $27.00.*)

Some heavy and carved; some daintily inlaid, others with the simple dignity of Colonial designs, but all artistic and substantial, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AGAINST THE MUTUAL RESERVE

Superintendent Payn Is Asked to Investigate the Affairs of the Life Association.

A petition was filed at Albany yesterday with Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department asking for an investigation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and for a report of the facts to the Attorney General for the purpose of putting the association in the hands of a receiver. The petition was filed by Frederick Seymour of the law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, on behalf of Mrs. M. L. Spencer of East Orange, N. J., whose husband, J. W. Spencer, was insured by the Mutual Reserve for $5,000. Mr. Spencer died early in March of this year, and the proper proofs of death were filed on April 8.

Mr. Seymour said yesterday: "The ninety days named in the policy as the period from the date of the receipt of the proofs of death within which the claim must be paid expired July 8. I have accordingly filed this petition. I have also brought suit against the association in the United States Circuit Court for $5,000, the amount of the policy. Both actions will be pressed, a reasonable time, of course, being allowed for an answer."

Mr. Seymour said further that the association approved the papers on June 28, and had notified him to the effect that, according to their custom, the ninety days allowed for payment would begin at that date, and not upon the receipt of the proofs. He stated that he had also received a letter from Superintendent Payn informing him that Deputy Superintendent Hunter is giving his personal attention to an examination of the Mutual Reserve now in progress.

Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve, said yesterday that there is not the slightest probability of that company being put into the hands of a receiver. He said that any report of a receivership for the Mutual Reserve is "utterly absurd."

"We began business in 1881, eighteen years ago," said he, "and there has been a rumor of this sort started every day in that time. Some persons would be glad to have the reports they start prove true, but they will be disappointed. We are $7,000,000 further from a receivership to-day than we were, and our business is so prosperous that our policies are considered as good and worth as much as those of the 'old line' companies."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Frank L. Mowry has been appointed Minneapolis agent of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Fisher, Martin & Wurtz of Chicago have been appointed Cook County agents of the Insurance Company of the State of New York.

John Martin of Springfield, Ohio, has been appointed special agent of the Ohio Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The special Prussian Insurance Commissioners, who recently concluded their examination of the New York Life Insurance Company, have begun an investigation of the affairs and condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the invitation of the management.

Secretary R. S. Brannen of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, has issued a statement favoring the designation of Milwaukee as the meeting place of the annual convention of the association in 1900. The convention this year will be held at Buffalo, beginning Aug. 9.

A convention of the agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will be held in this city July 24, 25, and 26, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the society. Delegates from the different States and Canada, who will be present, earned their right to represent their districts by competition, which resulted in the writing, on July 5, of policies in excess of $7,000,000, which is said to be an unprecedented record in the history of life insurance industry. The convention will terminate with a dinner, to be held on the evening of July 26, at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which there will be present 600 delegates. The dinner will be presided over by James W. Alexander, President of the society, and addresses will be made by Bishop Henry C. Potter, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Bliss, and ex-Judge Howland, upon the various phases, commercial and philanthropic, of the society.

Absorbed by Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Stockholders of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad met yesterday in the office of W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, in the Mutual Life Building, and ratified the agreement to lease the road to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. This formality completes the merging of the Prospect Park and Coney Island line into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The ratification of the lease, which is for 999 years, on terms that have not been made public, required a two-thirds vote, and the proxies represented four-fifths of the stock, $250,000.

Stricken on an Elevated Station.

Dr. J. William Niedecker of Bergen Street and Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy on the elevated railroad station at Fifth and St. Mark's Avenues, that borough, yesterday, and died in a few minutes. He ran up the station stairway to catch a train, and it is believed the effort hastened his death. Dr. Niedecker was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was thirty-eight years old. He was a graduate of Columbus College and of the Long Island Medical College. He began practice in Brooklyn about nine years ago. He leaves a widow and four sons.

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Fast-selling

prices, this morning, on many of our best Trousers and Wash Waistcoats for men.

Why? Because many sizes are wanting—your size is here in more than one line, though.

Trousers

$4.

Were $5.50, $6, $6.50 and $7.

Figured Wash Waistcoats

$1.50

Were $2.50, $3, and $3.50.

Prompt attention to post orders.

At Our New York Store Only.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS. Matinée Saturday at 4.
NEXT MONDAY, JULY 24. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. The Man in the Moon! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! Tremendous Houses! "The Rounders!" ROOF TO-NIGHT: Music in the Air! RICE'S Summer Nights!

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66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 Musicians, Rain or Shine, 25c. and 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard. Gertrude Rutledge, Jess